

**SPECIALLY
FOR THOSE
INTERESTED
IN REDEEMING
THEIR
BANK SHARES**

66 killed in Sri Lanka violence against peace pact

COLOMBO - At least 66 people have been killed in political violence in Sri Lanka since Sunday. Among the victims were 18 children who were caught in a village massacre, police and military sources said yesterday.

They said about 75 to 100 suspected Tamil separatist guerrillas raided a village in the north Sunday night. About 17 people were injured in the attack at Mahakongaskade. The dead and wounded were all from the island's majority Sinhalese community.

The military officials said they suspected rebels belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the most powerful Tamil guerrilla

group, committed the massacre. "They were shooting and stabbing and then setting fire to the houses," a police official said.

Police sources said the Tigers attacked in protest against the planned setting up of a provincial council in the Tamil-dominated north and ethnically mixed east. The council is a key part of a pact signed by the Indian and Sri Lanka governments, aimed at ending the island's five years of ethnic violence.

Police said Indian troops shot dead 11 Tigers and wounded seven others yesterday when they ambushed their truck at Pandaikulam, about 16 km. from the northern town of Vavuniya.

Two bombs exploded in the suburbs of Colombo, injuring four people, including two soldiers. In the south five people were killed when the army opened fire on anti-government demonstrators who attacked a police station.

Businesses closed in other parts of the island in protest against the government's peace overtures to the insurgents. The government imposed a 48-hour curfew, and closed schools in many districts.

It was the worst outbreak of violence on the island since Indian peacekeeping troops launched operations against the rebels a year ago, after at least 200 Sinhalese were killed in weeklong violence.

At least 47,000 Indian soldiers are stationed in the island's Tamil-dominated northeastern province to put down the rebellion. India became involved in the ethnic conflict of its southern neighbour because of the sympathies of its own 60 million Tamils to the rebel cause.

The violence occurred as nominations for local elections in the province were scheduled to end. The largest rebel group, the Liberation Tigers, called for a boycott, but three other insurgent groups have filed nominations for all 71 seats on the provincial council.

The polls are a key part of a peace accord signed last year to end the five-year-old separatist war that has

claimed at least 8,500 lives.

Under the accord, the rebels agreed to surrender their weapons in exchange for limited autonomy. But the Liberation Tigers reneged on the plan last October, claiming it was not satisfied with the provisions for self-rule.

India, which sponsored the accord, sent in troops to disarm the Tigers.

The Sinhalese group, the People's Liberation Front, has vowed to kill all supporters of the accord, claiming it grants too many concessions to the Tamils. The front has been blamed for at least 500 killings since July 29, 1987, when the accord was signed. (Reuter, AP)

Belgrade imposes emergency measures in southern republic

BELGRADE (AP) - Yugoslav Communist authorities imposed "urgent measures" yesterday in the capital of a tense southern republic as thousands rallied in defiance of President Raif Dizdarevic's warning against unrest.

The measures represent the latest action by the Communist Party leadership in the face of mounting unrest throughout the country over economic hardships and ethnic tensions.

Thousands of workers and students in the republic of Montenegro's capital, Titograd, and two other Montenegrin towns continued to stage rallies and a protest last yesterday. Protesters and club-wielding police clashed on Saturday in Titograd.

A leader of Montenegro, Radi-voje Brajovic, yesterday resigned in tears before an angry crowd of workers at the Borik Kidric iron works in Niksic who were demanding the sacking of regional leaders accused of allowing police brutality against protesters last weekend.

Brajovic is a member of Montenegro's state presidency and was until recently president of Niksic, a small republic near the Albanian border in southern Yugoslavia.

In euphoric scenes, workers waved Yugoslav and Communist Party flags, and banners proclaiming: "Long live the working class." But some workers and youth officials said they doubted his resignation would calm the three-day-old turmoil in Niksic.

A statement by the republic government said "urgent measures are being applied because of a sudden deterioration of the political and security situation and the possibility that it will spread," the state news agency Tanjug reported.

"The urgent measures are being introduced in order to prevent emergency measures," the statement said. "The measures will be of a restrictive nature, aimed only against those who are abusing the rights of workers and other citizens."

There was no further elaboration on either the urgent measures or threatened emergency actions.

The announcement followed a Sunday night speech in which Dizdarevic appealed for calm, promised

changes in the Communist leadership and urged the government to undertake effective economic measures. Dizdarevic heads the nine-member collective state presidency that acts as supreme commander of the armed forces. He warned that if order were not restored, government controls could be stepped up.

Yugoslavia is a federation of six republics and two autonomous provinces. Power rests in the Communist Party, and each of the provinces and republics has its own party hierarchy for political leadership and its own government for administration.

The country has a national economic crisis fuelled by 217 per cent inflation, a \$21 billion debt and 15 per cent unemployment. Ethnic ten-

sions between Serbs and ethnic Albanians have led to three months of protests and calls for an overhaul in the party hierarchy.

Dizdarevic promised unspecified economic measures and said the Communist Party's policy-making central committee would make personnel changes in the country's leadership when it meets on October 17.

Protesters have mixed their nationalist demands with outcries against economic hardship and calls for the ouster of leading Communists.

Hundreds of Titograd students who started a protest fast on Sunday in favour of free elections were joined by students in Niksic, 50 km. north of Titograd, and the port city of Kotor, Tanjug said.



Dodging boycott, SA advances polling

A "coloured" (mixed-race) South African casts his vote in Cape Town as polling for controversial race-based municipal councils opened yesterday. The government is allowing people to vote well before the official October 26 polling day, saying it wants to avoid intimidation, including bombings, by activists opposed to the elections. The government says the polls, in which 12,170 candidates are contesting 7,600 seats, are part of reforms to gradually extend democratic rights. Opponents say the elections, based on race laws that force people to live in separate areas depending on the colour of their skins, merely entrench apartheid. (Reuter)

News in Brief

Shevardnadze calls for Franco-Soviet summit

PARIS (AFP) - Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze began a three-day visit here yesterday by calling for the holding of a Franco-Soviet summit.

Speaking shortly after his arrival, Shevardnadze told his French counterpart Roland Dumas that it was necessary to "discuss the prospects for organizing" a summit meeting between French President Francois Mitterrand and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Shevardnadze said he hoped that "the vast potential of Franco-Soviet relations will contribute to an irreversible improvement of the international situation."

Dumas told reporters that Gorbachev would always be welcome in France. He hoped the Soviet leader would visit Paris next year. Dumas indicated that a formal Mitterrand-Gorbachev summit could be preceded by a meeting between the two leaders this year.

Shevardnadze's talks in Paris are expected to include discussion of the Middle East and other regional conflicts.

Rocket attacks kill 25

KABUL - Rocket attacks on the Afghan capital and the eastern city of Jalalabad killed at least 25 people and injured more than 30, a government official and Kabul radio said yesterday. Guerrillas fired rockets at the capital during the night, killing five people. Another rocket on Jalalabad killed 20 people and injured another 32. AP

Bomber's extradition

ATHENS - A Greek appeals court recommended yesterday that 34-year-old Palestinian Mohammed Rashid be sent to the U.S. to stand trial for a 1982 bomb blast aboard a Pan American airliner over Hawaii. The court voted 2-1 in favour of extraditing Rashid, who has been held in Greece since May 30. Lawyers for Rashid said they would appeal against the decision to the Supreme Court. Reuter

Sextuplets born in Italy

ROME - A 26-year-old woman gave birth to sextuplets at a Rome hospital, but one baby died on Sunday and one was in guarded condition, doctors said. The other four infants were reported doing well. The four boys and two girls were born on Saturday in Gemelli Hospital to Lucia Soma, who was reported in good condition. She and her husband share one room in a house owned by her parents. AP

Medical pioneer dies

MIAMI - Frank Gollan, who isolated the polio virus and invented the first heart-lung machine, and his wife died at their home in what their son said yesterday appeared to be a double suicide. They were believed to have taken an overdose of pills. In the past three years, Gollan, 78, had an egg-sized tumour removed from his brain, suffered a heart attack and underwent two spinal operations. His wife, Alice, 81, was blind, suffered from Alzheimer's disease and was unable to walk alone. AP

NF fires its only MP

PARIS - The extreme-right National Front party yesterday lost its only seat in France's parliament when it sacked its MP, Yann Piat. Last month, Piat, 39, criticized a controversial statement by party leader Jean Marie Le Pen, in which he made a "crude pun linking a government minister's surname and Nazi gas chambers." Yesterday, the NF leadership accused Piat of having "publicly and persistently (criticized) the positions of the movement and its president" and expelled her from the party. AP



Lubomir Strougal (Reuter)

Czech PM resigns

PRAGUE - Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, renowned as reformer in Prague's generally conservative leadership, resigned yesterday, the official Ceteka news agency said. Strougal had held the post since 1970. His resignation was announced on the first day of a meeting of the ruling Communist Party's policy-making central committee. Deputy premier Peter Colotka, who is also head of the Slovak government, had also resigned. Reuter

Korean officers guilty

SEOUL - An army brigadier-general and a major involved in a knife attack on a journalist last August were found guilty and received a one-year suspended jail sentence for a year by a court-martial here yesterday. They were also demoted to second-class private and had their severance pay cut by half. AP

Gandhi to tour Punjab

CHANDIGARH - Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi is to tour northern Punjab state on Thursday where at least 676 people have died in the century's worst floods, officials said here yesterday. Gandhi would visit Punjab's worst-hit districts of Ferozepur and Amritsar where the death toll from the floods was reported to be the highest. An official report said some 100 people are still missing. AP

Papandreou better

LONDON - Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou left Harefield Hospital here yesterday, 10 days after heart surgery. Papandreou, 69, will rest at Grosvenor House Hotel for 10 days before returning to Greece with his mistress, former airline stewardess Dimitra Liani, 34, a Greek embassy spokesman said. Papandreou had announced that he would divorce his wife of 37 years, Margaret. AP

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The test of the sewer

SEWERS are one aspect of civilization that Israelis normally prefer not to think too much about but rather leave to the tender care of presumably responsible public officials.

It is only when they are faced with the outbreak of, say, a polio epidemic linked to their neglected open sewers that the people sit up and take notice. What they then notice is that the very quality of their civilization may be reflected in their running sewage. And then, with their lives seemingly hanging in the balance, the people begin to insist on due accounting by the officials in whose care they have entrusted their health.

That is what is now beginning to happen in Israel, a country that has been taking its highly civilized status too much for granted.

The danger to the public's health lurking in the absence of an adequate countrywide infrastructure for the removal and purification of sewage water, was observed in high places years ago. But no priority was granted to averting the danger. A National Sewage Project was inaugurated back in 1974, with a \$75 million loan from the World Bank earmarked for use during the following eight years. This was supplemented by \$25 million in government grants for localities, such as Jerusalem, not covered by the agreement with the bank. But the annual appropriations for the project made by the Treasury, modest as they were from the start, have lately been further eroded. In 1985 and 1986 they stood at a mere \$7.5 million.

Even that little money was, however, scandalously mismanaged. The Interior Ministry, though chiefly responsible for implementation of the project, has had more important matters to attend to, such as the upkeep of religious institutions and the fight against a sports stadium in Jerusalem. In the absence of a full-time minister since the resignation from that post of Shas's Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz, the ministry has been formally in the charge of the Premier. Yitzhak Shamir, a wholly inactive "acting minister" whose mind has been almost exclusively elsewhere.

Questioned in the cabinet two weeks ago on the subject of polio and the sewage system, the ministry's brash director-general, Arye Deri, put the blame on the ungodly virus that had "invaded" the sewers, and on heads of local authorities who, he said, had mismanaged the sewage funds made available to them.

That city mayors and local council heads have all too often put sewage funds, if they bothered at all to spend them, into more prestige-building projects such as parks, is indisputable. But they could only have done so because they were never taken to task, and certainly never penalized, for it by the Interior Ministry. Occasional warnings, none of them public, about the possible outcome of such dereliction of duty are said to have been issued to local authority chiefs by the Health Ministry. But since this ministry has no operational authority in matters of sewage, the warnings could fearlessly be disregarded.

The Water Commissioner, acting out of the Agriculture Ministry, which is another partner to the sewage project, has power to order factories to close down if their effluent is found to seep down and pollute the groundwater. Yesterday, however, the kindly Minister of Agriculture, Arik Nehamkin, explained that such action was being taken most rarely, out of concern to manufacturers and their employees. Mr. Nehamkin is, needless to say, greatly interested in purifying sewage waters so they could be used by farmers for irrigation. But safeguarding the public's health is plainly not his overriding concern. He will not be scared into revising his environmental philosophy, or the lack of it, by polio rearing its ugly viral head in Israel again.

To be sure, there are graver threats to the wellbeing of Israelis than polio: road accidents, for example, and cigarettes, according to Prof. Joseph Melnick, one of the three foreign polio experts on whose advice the Health Ministry has decided to inoculate everyone under 40. But the gravest threat by far is posed by an ethic of public unaccountability that fails to pass the test of the sewer.

Who may not vote?

OF all the oddities of Israel's election law none is odder, and it seems odder, than the limitation of the exercise of the franchise to citizens who are actually in the country on election day.

Israel may be - indeed it is, under the law, and a party contesting this may not run in a parliamentary election - the state of the Jewish people, wherever they may be. But on election day Jewish diplomats representing the Jewish state abroad must fly home if they wish to perform their civic duty by casting their ballots for the next Knesset. Otherwise they, like all other Israelis temporarily absent from the country on the great democratic day, with the sole exception of seamen, are to be treated as though they were yordim.

Needless to say, the right of voting in Knesset elections must not be granted to Israelis who have opted for what they apparently regard as the greener pastures of some foreign

land, even if they retain their Israeli passports. The length of overseas stay that will not disqualify an otherwise qualified voter from voting must be both minimal and reasonable. But a situation must be eased in which the date of an election could be set by one group of parties so that it will coincide with the foreign tourism plans of the likely supporters of another group of parties.

Pleas for rectification of the present draconian arrangement are regularly sounded on the eve of every Knesset election, with nary a dissenting voice being heard. But deaf ears are just as regularly turned to them the moment a new Knesset has been elected. Is it really too much to hope that the revolutionary innovation known as absentee ballots will at long last, sometime within the next four years, be instituted by the Middle East's only functioning democracy for the use of its legitimate, and briefly, absent citizen?

Sarcastic reference to Palestine was made by Herr Adolf Hitler in the course of a speech lasting a little over an hour which he delivered at Saarbrücken last night.

In referring to Palestine, Herr Hitler said:

"We will leave this to those who feel called upon by Providence to solve these problems, and we watch with astonishment how they are handling them. We must give them advice to occupy themselves still more closely with their own problems and not meddle with ours."

He added that Germany only wanted peace, especially with Great Britain, but he said that, in some countries, the statesman who loved peace could be replaced at any moment by others who did not.

"If an Eden or a Duff Cooper came into power in Great Britain, instead of Mr. Chamberlain," he declared, "we know that it would be their aim to make war."

The Fuehrer concluded by saying: "This year a great work of German unity has been accomplished, namely, the creation of a Greater Reich. We have been fortunate in the past and must be grateful to Providence that all we achieved has been done without staking one man."

Nazis who demonstrated against Cardinal Innitzer, the Austrian Roman Catholic Archbishop, stormed his palace, smashed windows and threw out articles of furniture into the street and burned them yesterday.

Several of the Cardinal's followers were assaulted. The police finally dispersed the demonstrators, and 12 ambulances were necessary to take away the injured.

Cardinal Innitzer himself is reported to have been slightly injured by glass splinters from a window. He is now under "house arrest" in the palace.

It was a sermon delivered on Friday by the Cardinal to Catholic youth, dealing with the rela-

PALESTINE POST 50 YEARS AGO

tions between the Church and the State, which aroused Nazi ire.

Legal measures against the leading members of the Catholic Church in Austria are expected to follow a Nazi Party conference which discussed a Catholic anti-Nazi demonstration that took place after the sermon.

An official spokesman here told Reuters that Cardinal Innitzer appeared to have joined the Catholic circles opposing the Nazi regime.

Four more battalions, it is officially stated, in addition to a battery of artillery and some armoured cars with subordinate troops, are to be sent out from England to Palestine, bringing the total military strength to nearly two divisions.

Following is the text of a statement, made by the Colonial Office and issued in Jerusalem yesterday:

"As a result of discussions on the question of security in Palestine which have taken place in the last two days, and in which the High Commissioner has joined, it has been decided to send further reinforcements to Palestine."

"Four more Battalions, a battery of artillery, and some armoured cars, with ancillary troops, will arrive during the course of the next two or three weeks. This will bring the strength of the military forces up to 17 battalions of infantry in addition to the two horse cavalry regiments, a battery of artillery, and armoured cars."

"Considerable further recruitment of ex-servicemen for the British Section of the Palestine Police is also proceeding."

*** Palestine Jewry's reaction to the various reports of negotiations in London between the Iraqi

Foreign Minister and British Government representatives was reflected in a telegram sent to Dr. Chaim Weizman by the General Council of Palestine Jews.

The telegram read as follows: The Jewish Community in Palestine is profoundly shocked at the reports which have reached this country concerning the discussions carried on in British Government circles with the representative of a foreign Arab state regarding the political fate of Eretz Israel and the future of the Jewish nation here.

The Arab plan submitted to the British Government involves the closing of the gates of Palestine to the Jewish masses, the victims of anti-Semitic persecution in the Diaspora.

Residents of Hankow today celebrated a victory reported in a Chinese military despatch, in which it was claimed that two Japanese divisions totalling 20,000 men were wiped out.

Crack Cantonese divisions are reported to have stormed the Japanese in the hills west of Tahan, launching their general offensive on Friday afternoon and wiping out the Japanese divisions last night.

The Chinese claim that their success was the result of a general offensive launched by General Hsueh-yueh in which they vowed, "either we clean up the Japanese or never return."

During three days of bitter fighting, the crack Cantonese troops repeatedly charged the Japanese. When the Japanese columns struck, endeavoring to cut the Kinkiang-Nanchang railway near Tahan, the Chinese fell back, luring the Japanese into a trap surrounded by Chinese units.

The climax came last night, when the Chinese closed in with a desperate no-surrender onslaught, in which the Japanese brigades were massacred, only a few escaping. The battlefield is strewn with Japanese dead, rifles, machine-guns and field guns. (October 11th 1938)

Relations and semi-relations

Mikhail Agursky

THERE CAN be no doubt that Israel should restore full diplomatic relations with the USSR and other East European countries, and the sooner the better. Lack of diplomatic relations with these states is harmful for Israel from many points of view. However, it is strange to hear some people describing pre-1967 diplomatic relations with the USSR as a kind of lost paradise to which Israel should return, and alleging that the existing low-level relations are humiliating for Israel.

This view is unacceptable. Israel's current low-level relations with the USSR, Poland, Hungary, are incomparably better than the "full scale" relations which existed with these countries before 1967. It is true that at that time Israel had embassies in Moscow, Warsaw, Budapest; Israel's ambassadors attended and held receptions; Israel's flag was raised on national holidays.

But this was the sum total of diplomatic relations. Soviet policy towards Israel was openly hostile; the Soviet press waged unlimited anti-Israel propaganda for many years; any Israeli attempt at contact with Soviet citizens of Jewish origin was condemned; if the Soviet citizen was caught red-handed he was sent to a camp and the Israeli diplomat was summarily expelled from the USSR. Soviet camps were full of prisoners of Zion.

Israel could not react to openly offensive actions like Bulgarian's notorious and insulting telegram to Ben-Gurion during the 1956 Sinai campaign in which he questioned Israel's very right to exist. The Soviet authorities organized anti-Israel demonstrations in front of the Israel Embassy in Moscow. There was a short-lived thaw in 1964-65 which was quickly followed by anti-Zionist propaganda before the Six Day War.

In the meantime, the Soviet Embassy in Tel Aviv carried on as nor-

mal, while the Israel Embassy in Moscow had to be run like a fortress and contacts with Soviet Jews had to be made in total secrecy. Still, it was extremely important for Israel to have its embassy in Moscow in spite of the situation, and a causal link might be established between the Israeli presence and the first wave of Soviet Jewry's neo-Zionist movement.

WE DO NOT now enjoy full diplomatic relations with the USSR, but the level of our current relations is incomparably higher than it was before. The Iron Curtain between Israel and the Soviet Union has been drawn back: since the beginning of 1988 alone, close to 7,000 Soviet Jews visited relatives in Israel, and several thousand former Soviet Jews visited or are currently visiting the Soviet Union.

This is a situation unheard of since 1917. Permission is granted by the USSR with astounding ease to almost every applicant to visit not only close family but even friends. Whole families as well as lone applicants are granted permission to visit Israel.

There is also unlimited freedom of telephone calls between Israel and the USSR; although direct dialing is not yet in force, any number in either country can be reached in a few minutes. Correspondence is probably screened in the USSR, but it reaches its destination, perhaps more slowly than in the West.

The Israeli consular delegation meanwhile can meet freely with Soviet Jews - unthinkable before 1967. True, Israeli diplomats are not treated as ambassadors or consuls, but their present situation is an extraordinary achievement in the entire history of Soviet-Israel relations.

So far, in 1988 alone, Israel has hosted a number of Soviet cultural delegations that far exceeds all such contacts before 1967. There has not yet been a corresponding number of Israeli visits to the Soviet Union, but to the best of my remembrance there were only one or two such visits to the Soviet Union before 1967.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union broadcast the Eurovision song contest and did not block out Yardena Aza, as did Jordan. Moscow News printed an article by Gideon Rafael - the first time ever that a prominent Israeli was published in the Soviet press.

SINCE 1949, no Soviet leader has publicly said one good word about Israel; not one of them appealed to the Arabs to moderate their stance vis-a-vis Israel. But Gorbachev has publicly called on the PLO to recognize Israel. No Israeli prime minister visited any East European country with the exception of Rumania.

But the Israeli prime minister has recently visited Hungary, despite the lack of diplomatic relations. Soviet-Israel relations are now better than they have ever been with the possible exclusion of Soviet support of Israel in 1948 (which was not extended to Soviet Jews). The USSR is still more pro-Arab than pro-Israel, but there has been enormous progress in our contacts.

The extent of visiting between Israel and the USSR has increased so much that there is now an acute need of "direct flights" not only for new immigrants but for visitors. Both countries are now feeling the lack of such flights. At present, an Israeli visitor to the USSR or his Soviet counterpart must fly to a foreign capital to take a connecting

flight to his destination. Some Soviet Jews use Bucharest as their transit point, but many fly via Cyprus, Greece, Austria, France, and so on. A flight to the USSR via Bucharest costs approximately \$580. The USSR has lost an estimated \$5-10 million since the beginning of 1988 alone because of the lack of direct flights.

The exchange of visits between the USSR and Israel is an excellent way of normalizing Soviet-Israel relations. Soviet citizens would learn that Israel is a reasonably safe country in spite of all our troubles, and would also have a chance to see for themselves our high standard of living. Israeli visitors to the USSR would also see the real situation there, which would neutralize the efforts of various parties to spoil the relations of the two countries, so vital for Israel.

Israeli visitors would see that the anti-Semitic "Pamiat" is a marginal phenomenon presented by some in the West as the Soviet mainstream (although until 1985, when the very same membership which now constitutes "Pamiat" dominated the official Soviet media, they somehow did not "notice" it). Soviet visitors would see that Israel has its own Jewish "Pamiat" among the Israeli radical right, which is proportionally much stronger in Israel than the Russian radical right in the USSR.

Lastly, let us note another very positive development in Israel concerning the USSR and Eastern Europe. There can be perceived some national consensus regarding the necessity of normalization of Israeli relations with the Soviet bloc. Anti-Soviet policies have become the property of very marginal groups, mostly operated from outside, which have no effect on Israeli policy whatsoever. (The writer is a member of the Hebrew University's Soviet and East European Research Centre.)

Who is a Palestinian?

Arie Levin

WHO REALLY is a Palestinian? Is it someone who was born in Palestine before November 29, 1947, when the UN General Assembly voted to partition Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state? Or is it anyone who was born, and will be born to parents whose forefathers are descendants of people who lived in Palestine before 1947?

One should remember that until this very day, there never was an independent Arab Palestine. The Palestinian Arabs of Mandatory Palestine refused to accept the UN partition plan, the Arab invasion followed, and in 1949, the Armistice Agreements were signed by Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, but not by any Palestinian Arab authority. From 1949 until 1967, Judea and Samaria were occupied by Jordan, and the Gaza Strip by Egypt. The Palestinians never had possession of Arab Palestine, though the occupying Arab countries could have established such a state.

During the war in Lebanon in 1982, Yasser Arafat and other PLO leaders claimed that there were approximately six million Palestinians who demanded Palestine as their homeland. It is worthwhile to remember certain historical facts. Just before the First World War in 1914, there were about 500,000 Arabs and about 100,000 Jews living in Palestine, west of the Jordan River.

Thirty-three years later, in 1947, before the outbreak of the War of Independence, approximately 1.3 million Arabs and 650,000 Jews lived in British Mandatory Palestine. The Arabs had tripled their number and the Jews had increased six-and-a-half.

The growth of both the Arab and the Jewish population was not due to natural increase by birth alone, but mainly to immigration.

Whereas the Jews came mostly from pre- and postwar Europe, the Arabs moved down from the Syrian and Jordanian hills, the vast majority of them entering Palestine illegally. As a result of the British occupation of Palestine in 1917 and growing Jewish immigration, the country became a source of employment for poor and hungry Arabs from across the Jordan River.

The fact is that Palestine had become a land attracting not only Jewish immigration, but Arab immigration in even greater numbers. It would be fair to say that a very substantial part of the Arab population in Palestine in 1947 were not born Palestinians but immigrants, mostly illegal. The Palestinian claim that they lived in Palestine "from time immemorial" is therefore not

true. It would be correct to say that about half of the Arabs living in Palestine at the end of 1947 were not Palestinian-born.

ACCORDING TO UN and Israeli official sources, somewhere between 500,000 and 700,000 Arabs fled to the West Bank (Jordanian-occupied at the time), the Gaza Strip (Egyptian-occupied), Lebanon, Jordan, and, to a much lesser extent, Syria. During the same period, out of the 840,000 Jews who lived in Arab lands, 580,000 had to flee to Israel and 260,000 had to make their way to Europe and other countries abroad.

The PLO claims that the Palestinians number roughly six million. We know for a fact that out of this estimated number, about 600,000 live in Israel as Israeli citizens; 1.5 million live in Jordan and are Jordanian citizens; and another 1.5 million live in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District. That makes altogether 3.6 million of whom 2.1 million are not Palestinians, but citizens of Israel and Jordan respectively.

It seems grossly exaggerated, to say the least, that an additional 2.4 million (to make up the claimed six million), really do exist, living in

Lebanon, Syria and other countries as refugees. Those living in the Americas, in Europe and elsewhere have long since become citizens of these countries, and can therefore not be counted as Palestinians.

SHOULD ONE accept the fact that Arabs who were not born in Palestine and never lived there are regarded as Palestinians, then it follows logically that descendants of Jews who fled from Arab countries should be Egyptian, Libyan, Algerian, Iraqi citizens, etc. All these could - and should - similarly lay claim to rights and property in those lands.

Considering the above, it would be correct to say that there are no Palestinians at all, but only Arabs who lived in British Mandatory Palestine. The Palestinian entity is a creation of the world media and, legally, never existed.

The Arab population in Samaria, Judea and the Gaza Strip are the only ones who can regard themselves as authentic Palestinians, though an Arab Palestine was never established. Their political future depends upon the Israeli government, and will be decided taking into account, first and foremost, the security, safety and well-being of the Jewish state.

(The writer is a retired IDF lieutenant-colonel.)

READERS' LETTERS

VISITING ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Edward Braun, in his letter of August 28, writes that the reason American Jews are not coming to Israel is because they are disillusioned. Edward Braun does not speak for me or for the American Jews I know. It is neither fear nor disillusionment which influences my family's decision to go or not to go to Israel, but the usual factors of time and money.

I wish to know whether Edward Braun similarly disowns other countries whose policies he disapproves of? Does he continue to live in the United States because he condones what this government did to the Indians and because even their present fishing rights are not being protected? Would he not visit South American countries which have, and are, decimating their Indian populations at this very moment? Would he not visit Australia, whose record in this respect is bleakness itself? What other countries does Edward Braun not visit when he becomes disillusioned with their policies?

ROBERTA KALECHOFKY
Marblehead, Mass.

CRITICIZING ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - All of us need to feel good about ourselves - that's a given for human beings. Often our political views may be determined more by our need to feel good about ourselves than by the political issues themselves.

The readiness and intensity with which some American Jews express moral disapproval of Israel's responses to the intifada have led me to wonder: Is the reason for this moral disapproval solely because Israel's behaviour in what is in truth a war, warrants it? Or is much of this disapproval motivated by a need to feel good? It feels good when we can say to ourselves that we are so brave, honourable, and fair-minded that, when wrong is wrong, we will

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - With 20 politicians blaming others for the outcome of the Taba issue, there are 20 different versions of what happened and when, and what was said and done by whom. As there cannot be more than one

even criticize our own. We also look good in the eyes of others when we take a stance that appears to have so much integrity.

I am not saying that Israel's behaviour is perfect (though I have yet to be presented with an example of a country in the history of the world that did not behave worse under similar circumstances) or that we should never question it. It seems likely to me, however, that part of the unwitting motivation in some American Jews who express moral outrage about Israel's behaviour is prompted by the desire to have good feelings that come from an exceptionally moral stance.

DEANE BERSON
Chippita Park, Colorado.

ALL LIARS

truth, this means that at least 19 of them are lying.

For whom then should I vote in the forthcoming elections if I don't want proven liars to be our leaders?

Nahariya. A. MEYER

CHEAP ELECTIONEERING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - I had to read at least twice the last sentence of Eli Landau's election report of September 28 to really believe the evidence of my eyes. To even suggest as he did that "the polio viruses are apparently a clear sign of the leadership qualities of the heads of Labour and their chief, Shimon Peres" is really plumbing the murkiest depths of electioneering.

How dare anyone play on the grief of those who have lost dear ones and others who are suffering from this terrible disease for cheap political advantage? If there is a virus of bad manners, ill-conceived thinking and the prostitution of the pen, then surely Eli Landau must rank amongst the foremost of those afflicted.

No individual who has the effrontery to express himself in the manner of your contributor can possibly be fitted for the position of member of the Knesset, mayor of a town or even a contributor to your esteemed newspaper.

DAVID HAMBURGER
Netanya.

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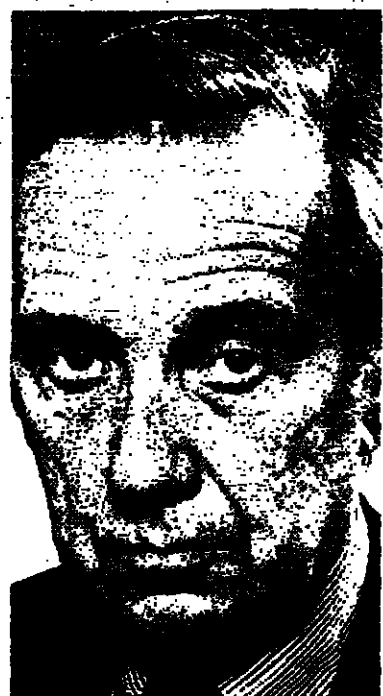
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Noble idea

Walter Ruby



Brian Urquhart

UNITED NATIONS - This year's Nobel Peace Prize to the UN's peacekeeping forces is "an award to an idea - the idea of using soldiers in a non-violent role to maintain peace," according to Brian Urquhart, the United Nations official most closely associated with the forces since their inception in the aftermath of Israel's War of Independence.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* after the prize-winner was announced last Thursday, Urquhart remarked, "The idea behind the peacekeeping forces is that you can insert between warring parties an almost symbolic military force representing the will of the international community, which can also represent the pretext for knocking off the battle for governments which otherwise would feel obliged to keep fighting each other."

He added, "This prize is also a recognition of over half-a-million young men and women who have taken part in these operations...and of the 733 people who have given their lives in the peacekeeping forces over the years."

Urquhart, 69, joined the UN when it was formed in 1945 after six years in the British Army, and served as chief assistant to Ralph Bunche, founder of the peacekeeping forces, from 1951 until 1971. Urquhart then succeeded Bunche upon his death, as the undersecretary general for special political affairs. He was involved in setting up the UN Emergency Force (Unef) in Sinai in 1956, and helped direct UN forces in Beirut (in 1958), in the Golan Heights (Unifil), and in southern Lebanon (Unifil), among other places. Retired from the UN since 1986, he is now a scholar in residence at the Ford Foundation.

Urquhart noted that Bunche set up the first force of unarmed UN observers in Palestine in 1948 out of necessity: "This was a group of observers that had to be improvised almost from scratch. This situation

was unbelievably confused. "In 1956, in the aftermath of the Sinai campaign, the idea was expanded to having an actual military force which was armed. The old armistice agreement, which relied on observers, had broken down. It was thought that to have a buffer on the border in Sinai and on the demarcation line in Gaza that would be convincing to Israel, you had to have troops."

He conceded, however, "One thing that made the relationship between Israel and the UN very difficult (in the early 1950s) was that under the armistice agreement, the fedayeen were not officially accountable to any government, so there was nothing the UN could do about them. After the Israelis would do a reprisal - and they did some very heavy ones - it would come before the Security Council. The armistice regime came to be seen as hostile to Israel."

Urquhart said that the UN Emergency Force, which replaced the armistice observers and patrolled Sinai and Gaza from 1956-67, "did extraordinarily well for about 10 years. The trouble with the Emergency Force was that...Nasser had retained the sovereign right to have it withdrawn...since it was only on the Egyptian side of the border. He exercised that right in 1967 with totally disastrous results."

Despite the buildup of Israeli bitterness against the UN over the years, the former official added, "I found that (the peacekeeping forces) were always well understood in Israel. With some understandable exceptions, we always got very good cooperation."

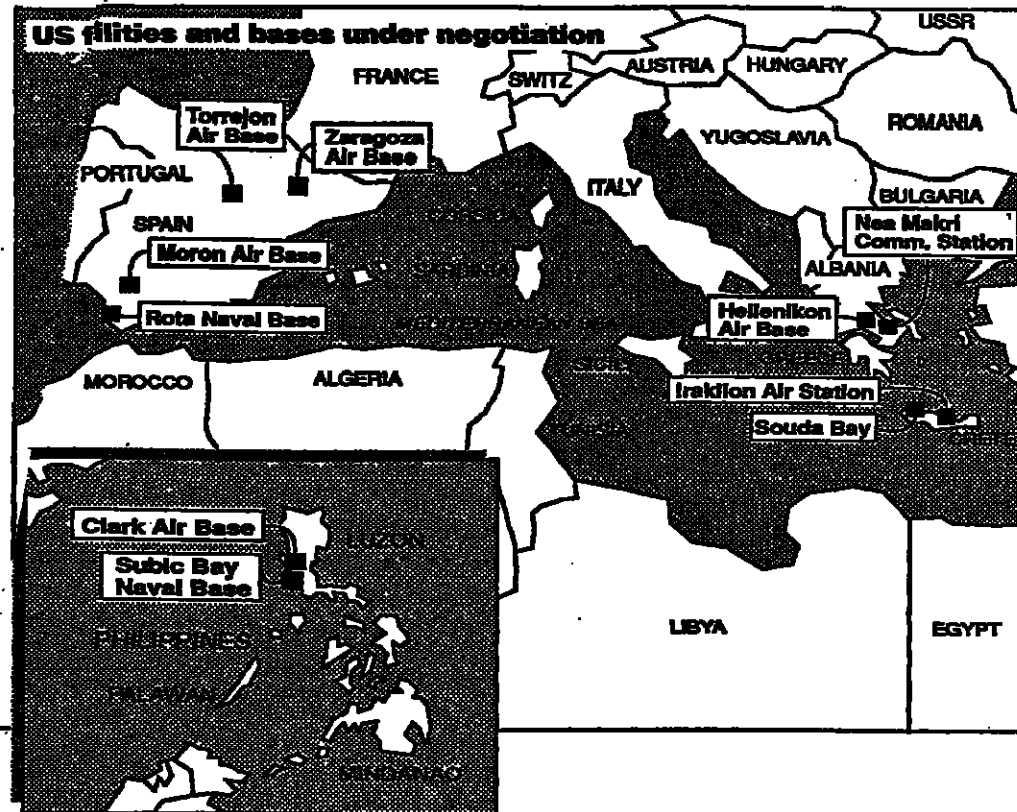
Speaking of the current peacekeeping forces, Urquhart said, "Under the Golan Heights is of enormous benefit to Israel and Syria. I think both countries recognize that. The Israelis have always been very suspicious of Unifil, but I think that the mood has changed now. Everyone tacitly admits that Unifil is an important buffer - an element of stability in an otherwise extraordinarily dangerous area."

Asked why the Unifil force has been kept in place even after IDF swept past it to occupy the south Lebanon in 1982, Urquhart responded, "We kept it there because we were convinced that the Israelis would have to withdraw their forces. (Before the invasion) I had warned the Israelis, 'If you go in, you will regret the day you were born. There is no place like Lebanon anywhere in the world.'"

"If we were ever to see Unifil, there would instantly be a congregation of the more violent elements in the Middle East which would be conducting far more active activities against Israel than now the case."

Asked whether he understands Israel's refusal to allow withdrawal of Unifil from its position inside Lebanon, Urquhart responded, "I understand Israel's 'security zone' along the Israeli-Lebanese border, he said, "can't defend the occupation of force of one country by another, so we cannot possibly cope the security zone. But at another level, I can understand that Israel believes it is necessary to her, in a very complicated area, the moment, (the security zone) appears to be working. Nevertheless, it is an unacceptable situation from the standpoint of UN, especially since the mandate of Unifil has always been to be the Israeli-Lebanese border."

Strained links in the chain of U.S. security



Lionel Barber

WASHINGTON - Since World War II, U.S. military power has rested not just on nuclear weapons but on a network of foreign bases around the world. Dozens of ports, air bases, storage depots and listening posts have acted as launching pads for the deployment of U.S. forces overseas. Equally important, the bases have served as links in a chain of collective security for the U.S. and its allies.

But this security network faces a serious challenge. It comes not from the U.S.'s traditional adversary, the Soviet Union, but from the allies themselves. The challenge takes the form of overlapping renegotiations of base rights which, coupled with rising anti-U.S. sentiment in some countries, have begun to test Washington's policy-makers.

An agreement on U.S. bases in Spain has now been completed, covering the next eight years. But as part of the deal, the U.S. has had to swallow the staged withdrawal of the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing, consisting of 72 F-16 fighter jets, from Torrejon air base, near Madrid, which was agreed in January of this year.

The 401st, the largest U.S. air unit in the Mediterranean, has found a new home in Italy, but Spain's action amounted to the first unilateral reduction of U.S. forces ordered by a European ally since 1966, when France closed U.S. installations and withdrew militarily from NATO.

Spain is not the only country to present problems. Recently, Greece's socialist government announced it would close the Hellenikon base 15 km. south of Athens, a valuable staging post for intelligence-gathering missions in the Middle East.

In the Philippines, the Aquino government has indicated it wants \$1.2 billion in annual compensation for the remaining two years of the current leases for the two main bases, at Subic Bay and Clark Air Base, the counterweight to the Soviet air and naval presence at former U.S. bases in Vietnam.

And in South Korea, although both sides agree that the 41,000-strong U.S. forces should stay until the problems of the peninsula are resolved, the U.S. is keen that Seoul bear a greater share of the financial burden. Rising anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea, fuelled by the prolonged trade and protectionism dispute, has made the issue even more delicate this year.

The problems are not all financial. Several countries, including Spain and the Philippines, have raised the threat of a ban on nuclear weapons on their territory which challenges the longstanding U.S. policy of neither confirming nor denying whether its ships or aircraft are carrying such weapons. In Spain, this threat has been settled by the use of ambiguous language, as it was in Norway and Denmark; but the trend is worrying the U.S.

Echoing a frustration widespread in the Reagan administration and in Congress, a senior Pentagon official said: "The (bases) argument is not only about the U.S. defending itself by the forward deployment of forces, but also the psychological and political resolve of the U.S. to defend Europe." These words are given weight by the growing call in the U.S. for "burden sharing," the umbrella term used to express American dissatisfaction with the allies' contribution to collective security.

Burden sharing is not a new issue and it is being fanned by election year politics. But it reflects a deeper, widespread anxiety about U.S. military commitments overseas being out of kilter with U.S. economic strength.

The U.S. has collective defence, military assistance relationships or both with 118 countries. In addition, it has a total of 1,264 military bases: 871 bases in the U.S., 19 in U.S. possessions and territories, and 374 bases overseas (80 per cent of which are in West Germany).

As Fred Ikle, former U.S. defence undersecretary for policy, points out, it would be wrong to exaggerate the difficulties surrounding the present base renegotiations when ties with other base countries such as Britain and West Germany remain strong. Indeed, some U.S. officials like to dismiss the convergence of base talks with Portugal, Spain, Greece and the Philippines as mere "astrotological coincidence."

Yet events since 1981, when Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu first signalled that he wanted to get rid of U.S. bases, appear to point to a historical alignment of economic and political forces to Washington's disadvantage.

The cost for the U.S. of obtaining basing privileges is rising fast: between 1974 and 1987, permit costs rose tenfold from \$200 million a year to \$2 billion a year, according to a Hudson Institute study conducted last year for the Pentagon. The overall cost of U.S. overseas basing has risen from \$1b. in 1974 to \$4.6b. in 1986.

Military base rights negotiations have also become entangled with efforts by host countries to apply leverage over foreign aid, despite U.S. efforts to keep the two separate.

Cavaco Silva, Portugal's prime minister, has hinted that he might seek renegotiation of the base agreement on the Azores because of Portugal's dissatisfaction with recent levels of U.S. security assistance.

A similar dispute with Turkey was patched up last year, but the base agreement only permits the U.S. to use certain military facilities until 1990 after which the pressure for more generous economic and military aid will rise.

But the Administration's room for manoeuvre on aid is minimal. Domestic budgetary pressures, notably a \$150bn deficit, are a big constraint; equally important is the way the US Senate has assumed the right to "earmark" more than 90 per cent of security assistance funds for specific countries.

Reurgent nationalism in newly emerging democracies is a theme common to the Philippines, South Korea, Greece and Spain. And the U.S. is made to pay for its previous support of authoritarian rulers such as President Marcos, General Franco or President Chun.

The Spanish request to the U.S. to remove the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing over three years still ripples. Perhaps disingenuously, officials argue that they only expected to shift the jet fighters from Torrejon, not altogether from Spain, where the Wing served to protect NATO's southern flank.

Spanish officials counter that, under the new agreement, the U.S. will retain access to all its four major military installations. Spain has also waived any claim to future U.S. aid, while pledging to strengthen its own armed forces. Thus, Washington's demands for burden-sharing are met.

Not so, says a senior Pentagon official. "It is difficult to exaggerate the significance of the Spanish request to the U.S. to leave," he said, noting that the uncertainty thereby created is an open invitation to the Soviet Union to test Alliance solidarity.

So what should be the appropriate U.S. response to the base conundrum? To paraphrase President Kennedy, the first American message to the Allies is: Ask not what the U.S. can do for you, but what you can do for the U.S.

Italy's prompt decision this year to accept the 401st Tactical Fighter Wing won much admiration in the Administration and in Congress. Equally important was the agreement by NATO members - excluding the US - to bear the \$500m cost of relocating the Fighter Wing.

The second U.S. response is to lay plans today for what could be drastic changes in force structure tomorrow. U.S. planners have already drawn up a complicated study of relocation from the Philippines, including a breakdown of every function from ship-repair, to maintenance, to training.

A third response is to move gradually away from a reliance on base accords and towards access agreements which allow the host country more discretion in accepting U.S. forces.

Meanwhile, one senior U.S. official points out, the current tensions over base renegotiations should not obscure the fact that the Soviet Union's own position is less than favourable. Moscow is still ensconced in the Horn of Africa, but it faces wholesale withdrawal from Afghanistan and pressure in Indochina at the Da Nang base.

The question is how far the next U.S. president will be willing or able to sustain those efforts. Neither George Bush nor Michael Dukakis has addressed this issue in any detail.

(Financial Times)

Democracy without charm

Democracy, said Plato, "is a charming system of variety and disorder."

ISRAEL'S RULES for the democratic process have always been slightly askew. From the start, the free press has been if not shackled, then at least reined in by security considerations; religion has been kept off the free marketplace of ideas; and pluralism has been frowned upon in the name of a desire for national consensus.

There are several theories as to why this is so, with the most convincing being the simple fact that the founders of the state all came out of either eastern European or Asian backgrounds, where democracy was never exactly a strong point of the political culture.

Some argue that a certain predilection among Jews for factionalism and argument should have promoted a democratic ethos but instead resulted in mere factionalism tinged with fanaticism.

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

Others have argued that the Talmud itself is inherently democratic, since it's based on the principle of persuasive argument, rather than some inherited, genetic or mere political authority, winning the day, but that as soon as the Talmud was complete, its sensibility of learning as dialogue turned into learning as rote.

AND WHEN added on top of all those problems is the very real problem of the memory-induced paranoia legitimately felt by both Jew and Palestinian - and who is to say whether the legitimate paranoia of 2,000 years is more or less weighty than the legitimate paranoia of even a single generation, at least in the minds of the paranoid - it's not difficult to understand why too often the charm is missing from Plato's definition of democracy.

One reason for the lack of charm is in the confusion that exists between the wisdom of the public and the wisdom of the individual.

In a democracy, the wisdom of the public is tangible. The public was right to dump the Labour Party in 1977, because the party had become corrupt. And it was right to re-elect Begin in 1981, because he had not yet finished what he set out to do when he was elected in 1977. The public was even right in 1984 to elect a national unity government, for only by coopting the Likud into a Labour government, could the Labour Party get the army or of Lebanon, or halt inflation.

But the public's collective wisdom does not make the individual member of the public wise. This should be obvious, except for the fact that as the parties go on TV every night, holding up their circus mirrors to each other and a much larger mirror to each of us, they insist on relying on what individual members of the public have to say as proof that as a party, they are on the right course.

There is an entertainment value in this man-in-the-street as strategist or political commentator, but it is also a step in a dangerous direction: the lynch mob in all its various forms.

A LYNCH MOB works because even the most foolish and stupid people can understand the message. Lynch mobs thrive on simplicity, on emotion, on slogans that resonate on the internal chords of hatred.

Individuals lose their identity in a lynch mob, but lynch mobs begin when the public, having lost faith in the duly authoritative institutions of their community, find it easier to have faith in someone they know and recognize, someone who in the half-ignorance of the street knows intuitively how to stum on the internal chords of hatred.

In our society, the weave of democracy is manufactured from an unusual intensity of both the issues at stake and the emotions that are spawned by those issues. This results in a fabric that is difficult to tear, but easily frays where it has been worn down by the trampling feet of the mob.

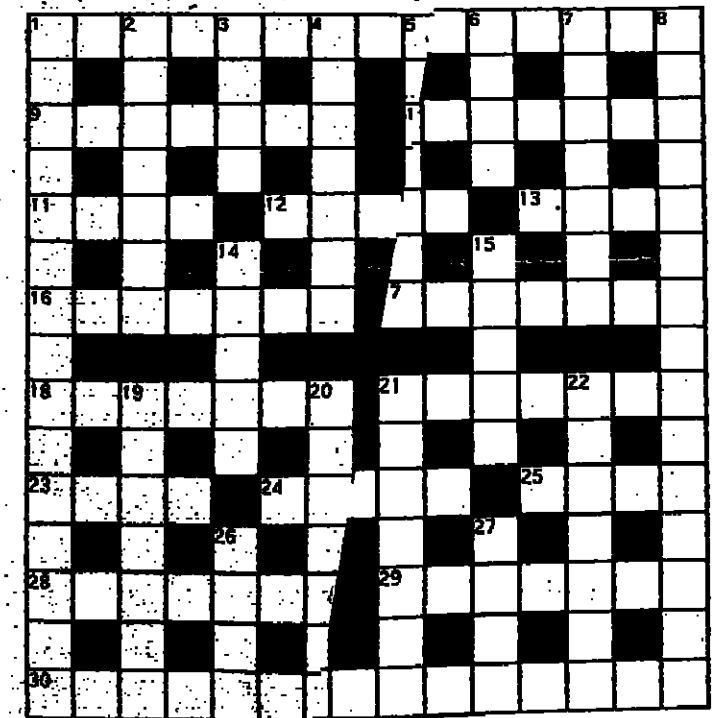
There really are only two political ideas in this country - those who regard Israel as a real state in a real world of powers bigger and smaller, and those who regard the state as the symbol of belief in either a divine will or an ideological cause.

This is not the distinction between liberal and conservative, between socialist and capitalist, between religious and secular, populist or elitist, or even educated and uneducated (which may be the most important political distinction to make in Israeli society).

These two views are two different ways of seeing the self, the other, and the world. Whatever wisdom the public will demonstrate this election, it will be saying more about itself than about the politicians.

Crossword

- ACROSS**
- 1 Was the deciding factor that upset the balance (6,3,6)
 - 9 Came the revolution, used this weapon? (7)
 - 10 Letters sent to a remote settlement? (7)
 - 11 Girl, note, takes everything back (4)
 - 12 Agencies that inform me before help returns (5)
 - 13 Mark on passport is in Virginia (4)
 - 16 And even a firing? (7)
 - 17 Stupid person for instance has first-class seat? (7)
 - 18 Where to find the driver's seat in a car frequently used in a battleground? (7)
 - 21 After tea smile but show annoyance (7)
 - 23 Spanish, not holding vagrant (4)
 - 24 Rascal joint of the pinwheels (5)
 - 25 Insect just from leaf (4)
 - 26 Drive of gear (4,3)
 - 28 Wind instrument from Cairo, unusual design (7)
 - 30 Landlady who have a good reputation for paying bills (7,2,6)
- DOWN**
- 1 Who's dry? (10,5)
 - 2 Pin'd up in the brine rather dry? (7)
 - 3 Riv'Avon (4)
 - 4 Jpl'd together the rein in that pl. (7)
 - 5 Love twitch in ear possibly caused by amatory literature? (7)
 - 6 Quote it in church (4)
 - 7 Appearing to be watching? (7)
 - 8 Post free (9,6)
 - 14 Cry softly with model at the burial-place (6)
 - 15 This is a short account of Biblical character (6)
 - 19 Whip round night floor show (7)
 - 20 After being silent, we object to the Roman orator (7)
 - 21 Be unmasked successfully? (4,3)
 - 22 Reconverted on court? (7)
 - 26 Skeletal part remaining when tree is removed from the bonfire (4)
 - 27 Pretty loud music (4)



Yesterday's Solution

PRESUPPOSING
E A W A P A A
F A M A S G R O U S E R
A S E E T I T
T R A P A R R A N M I
H S R V N U E C
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R O D B E
W E A R I N G S N A R L E D
E N N R T R I C
I R E S P I O T O R A L
S H A D O W A M A T E U R
T O C S N A K
W O O D E N H E A D E D

ACROSS: 1 Wishing, 5 Tonic, 8 Drive, 9 Recline, 10 Resolve, 11 Irene, 12 Piracy, 14 Ascent, 17 Odium, 19 Average, 22 Unaware, 23 Pupils, 24 Rupture, 26 Salient, 27 DOWN: 1 White, 2 Spasm, 3 Ideal, 4 Garnet, 5 Tactics, 6 Nidus, 7 Everard, 12 Precure, 13 Complaint, 16 Example, 18 Layers, 19 Imite, 20 Rascal, 21 Felix.

Herald of winter

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl

DURING OCTOBER we expect the first rains - a short, sharp downpour which washes the dust from the plants and refreshes them, without reaching down to the roots. In Hebrew it is called the *yoreh* (the shower) for its striking power. The first rain does not mean the arrival of winter but it is without doubt its herald. The *yoreh* is usually followed by a rainless interval of three to six weeks before Israel's true winter season, with its long-lasting rains, begins. This rainless interval and the somewhat cooler autumn temperature should be used by amateurs for work in the garden. This is a time for cleaning, manuring, digging, sowing and planting - the time when everybody shapes and reshapes the garden for an attractive show in spring.

MOST of our common houseplants, especially fuchsias, monstera and dieffenbachias, become dormant and should be watered only very sparingly (one glass of water every fortnight) and absolutely not fed until spring. Instead of watering you can spray your houseplants frequently with tapwater to clean the dust off and refresh them. Most phenomena like yellowing and loss of leaves in house plants are due to overwatering or feeding in winter.

Sweet peas (*Lathyrus odoratus*, *topak rehani* or *afuna rehani*). I hope that none of our amateur gardeners will miss this queen of annuals in the garden.

To enjoy a most attractive show of multicoloured, fragrant, beautiful flowers, in the garden as well as in your vases indoors in spring, simply invest in a packet of sweet pea seeds. The second half of October is the best time to sow in this country. Ignore instructions on the packet to sow in spring for summer flowering as sweet peas languish in high temperatures. They need a well-drained, rich soil in full sun and some support, such as a fence, because they are superbly quick climbers, sometimes reaching a height of two to three metres.



DON'T hesitate to cut long-stemmed flowers daily for indoor decoration. The picking will prolong the flowering season. If you do not pick the flowers, the plants produce seeds which are not worth collecting because they have been degenerated by wild lathyrus pollen flowers, transferred by wind and insects.

The more flowers you cut each morning, the more you will find the following day. I adopted the sowing system of a specialist, Otto Steiner of Sdeh Warburg, who taught me to sow sweet pea seeds in pairs in trenches four centimetres deep. The stems intertwine and become more wind resistant. Add some superphosphate and minute quantities of powdered lime to the growing plants. Water freely during rainless periods.

DURING October, roses will enjoy a second flowering which will reach its height this month. All your roses

- tea hybrids, climbers or miniatures - will be grateful for a feeding with cow or chicken manure or a good compost and, in addition to the organic matter, a sprinkling of fertilizers like "20-20-20", superphosphate or the recently-imported American "rose builder 18-11-12" (one-and-a-half tablespoons per plant). Roses, new creations and newly-imported species, are in full bloom at nurseries round the country, so this is a good time to view them and pick your favourites. Visit rose breeders like Reuben Fischel at Shadmot Dvora near Kfar Tabor, or Abraham Fuad at Kfar Olesh.

Driving from the Beit Lid Junction in the direction of Kfar Yona the sign for Kfar Olesh will be on the left. Nearby, at Moshav Nitzanei Oz Arye Zarf has a rose nursery. Kfar Olesh has one of the biggest rose nurseries in the country with about 300,000 rose seedlings for export and the local market. Run by the Fuad brothers, it was established with the help of David Gilad, Israel's foremost rose specialist, now world president of the International Rose Growers Association.

Planting time is December, but at that time you will find only bare, rooted stems without leaves or flowers. But if you choose your favourite roses in October and note their names and colours, you can order them for planting in December.

I HAVE just received the 1988/89 catalogue from Reuben Fischel with the names and descriptions of about 300 species of roses. Unfortunately I missed the new creations of the Meilland nurseries of Cap D'Antibes at the French Riviera, the so-called "Meidiland" species. These are rose bushes with an abundance of flowers in red, pink or white, which reach a height of 70-90 cm. I hope they reach our nurseries. Rose lovers in Jerusalem may pay a visit to the Wofli Rosarium near the Knesset. There will be about 40,000 roses of all kinds in bloom during October. Amos Rosenthal the director and Nili Malmud his assistant will advise you on the choice of roses for your garden.

The rose nursery Vered Shomron specializes in potted roses. They sell miniature roses in flower pots which will remain in bloom for the whole season. They are in Karkur, phone 063-78210.

Czech Jewry waits for glasnost

Charles Hoffman / Post Jewish Affairs Editor

WHILE THE Czechoslovak government has now joined several other East European states in making friendly overtures to Israel, the leaders of the small and aging Jewish community still seem to be stuck in a pre-glasnost rut.

"There are no clear signs yet that the Jewish leadership is keeping up with the change in the government's attitude towards Israel," according to Avi Beker, director of the Israel office of the World Jewish Congress. He commented on the situation of Czech Jewry following the recent announcement that Czechoslovakia would re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel and work to increase bilateral trade.

WJC contacts with East European leaders during the past few years have helped pave the way for renewed ties with Israel in several countries.

"The official Czech Jewish community," Beker said, "is closed and conservative and has few contacts with the Jewish world. The two leaders of the community, Bohumil Heller, the president, and Frantisek Kraus, the secretary, are the only observers from East European countries at WJC gatherings who

still make prepared statements attacking Israel. They also support the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee in Moscow."

There are only about 6,000 Jews today registered with the community, but there may be another 6,000 or so who are not affiliated. There were 42,000 Jews left in Czechoslovakia after World War II, and most emigrated in the late 1940s or after the demise of the liberalizing regime of Alexander Dubcek in 1968.

Dubcek's hard-line successor, Gustav Husak, was replaced last year, and the Czech Communists have begun to respond slowly and gingerly to Moscow's urging to introduce some perestroika into Czech social and economic life.

The state of the Jewish community and its relations with Israel have become something of a barometer of change in most East European countries, Beker said. In the cases of Poland and Hungary, he pointed out, the renewal of ties with Israel was accompanied by closer relations between the Jewish community and Israel.

"This seems to be part of the 'liberalization test' that these regimes are subject to nowadays in the



Czech Jews in Prague.

(Debbie Cooper)

West," said Beker.

According to some reports, the condition of many Jewish historical monuments in Czechoslovakia is better than that of the Jewish community itself.

In recent years, the regime has restored ancient synagogues and cemeteries and established Jewish museums, mainly with the aim of attracting American Jewish tourists looking for their East European roots. The institutions of the Jewish community, however, seem to have been neglected.

There are no Jewish schools, and a state-run language school closed its adult Hebrew classes in 1982, in reaction to the war in Lebanon. Recently, however, Rabbi Daniel Meyer started Hebrew classes for about 10 children. He was ordained by the Neolog (Conservative) Seminary in Budapest that trains rabbis for Communist countries.

Visits to Israel by Jewish community leaders from Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia have almost become routine during the past two years. Czech Jews, however, have not

been allowed to attend world Jewish gatherings in Israel, according to Beker. Israelis are allowed to visit Czechoslovakia in organized groups, but not as individuals.

Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia have in recent months hosted official visits by World Zionist Organization chairman Simcha Diniz. Moreover, Hungary and Yugoslavia have allowed the WZO to establish official contacts with their Jewish communities.

Many Czech Jews, however, are still wary of being branded as "Zionists," and among the old-timers memories of the anti-Zionist show trials of the early 1950s are still strong. The day when they too will be able to welcome the leader of the Zionist movement in Prague may still be remote.

Beker believes that even under these conditions, a modest revival of Czech Jewish life may be possible if the "changes in the regime's attitude to Israel eventually trickle down to the Jewish community. We may be dealing with just an aging remnant, however."

"It has been our experience in Hungary, though, that when more openness is possible, and when it is no longer dangerous to openly identify as a Jew, then more Jews, including young people, suddenly come out of the woodwork."

The shaliah as a 'subversive'

Patricia Golan

AN ISRAELI shaliah (emissary) has something of a subversive role within the host community, says Israel Television producer Ya'akov Eisenmann, who was interviewed just before he wound up a two-year assignment as shaliah to San Francisco's Board of Jewish Education.

"What I represent as a shaliah is an alternative for the Jewish people," Eisenmann explains. "What I want is their future. I want to take the youth of the Jewish community and bring them with me to Israel. This is my open and declared purpose. So in effect, the community is keeping an individual in their midst whose entire purpose is the destruction of the community."

"The whole raison d'être of the local Jewish federation," he continues, "is to ensure a future for the community where it is, in the Diaspora. There is a basic conflict of interests which is never openly discussed."

If that is the case, why would a federation pay part of the shaliah's salary?

"The community leaders know perfectly well that a mass aliyah of their young people will never happen. But they also know that the state of Israel is very important to their identity as Jews; it is the centre of their (Jewish) expression. And the connection which I represent helps them maintain that identity."

EISENMANN produced the outstanding TV series on the history of Zionism, *Pillar of Fire*. The 19-hour documentary was written by Yigal Lossin.

When Lossin took segments to the U.S. to

show American audiences, he was shocked by the different reactions of Jewish and Christian children who attended his lectures. The Jewish teenagers, he noted at the time, were bored and uninterested, "without the faintest notion what the *Exodus* was all about."

The Protestant youngsters, on the other hand, were entranced, applauding the U.S. support for partition in the 1947 UN vote.

"What a dismal flop our education in the Diaspora is," Lossin declared at the time.

Eisenmann was determined to test *Pillar of Fire's* educational merits in the U.S. as a shaliah. While still in Israel Eisenmann redubbed into English all 19 segments of *Pillar of Fire*. Once in San Francisco, he set about arranging for the series to be used as an educational tool throughout the U.S., and wrote an educator's guide to accompany the screenings. It has been very well received, by both adult groups and older teenagers around the U.S., says Eisenmann, and has been an important tool in raising the question of what Jewish identity means.

Eisenmann admits that his own perception of American Jews has undergone a dramatic change as a result of his U.S. experience. "We Israelis think we know a lot," he says, "but in truth, we know very little. Many Israelis think that all Americans are like J.R. in Dallas, just as Americans tend to idealize Israelis," he says.

The idealization of Israel and Israelis surprised Eisenmann. When he first arrived in San Francisco he encountered some hostility

for not portraying Israel as the perfect Jewish paradise.

"There are these stereotypes," he notes, "and I suppose disappointment is inevitable. My task, as I saw it, was to reveal the real Israel, to show American Jews the unadorned reality."

Another new phenomenon for him was that so many Jewish communal activities in the Diaspora revolve around the synagogue, whether Orthodox, Conservative or Reform. This is something non-religious Israelis find hard to fathom.

"A friend of mine from a Hashomer Hatzair kibbutz came to visit me, and I took him to a Reform synagogue for services," he recounts. "What is this, a church?" my friend asked. "When was the last time you were in any kind of a synagogue?" I replied. All of a sudden this guy has a problem with a Reform synagogue, when he has never been part of a religious tradition."

A shaliah to America, says Eisenmann, also soon learns how misleading population statistics can be. "According to the latest survey," he says, "there are 225,000 Jews living in the San Francisco Bay area. But where are they? Only about 20 per cent of them are affiliated—that magic word—and the rest are in the closet."

If the community's own outreach efforts fail, reasons Eisenmann, there's not much an Israeli shaliah can do.

SINCE THE Palestinian uprising began, he, like other emissaries, has been "on the front

lines of *hasbara*." Although Eisenmann's personal political views are not always consonant with those of the Israeli government, he insists, no difficulties in explaining its position.

He visited many public high schools to speak about the situation. "Within 45 minutes I can explain the historical background of the crisis, so that these non-Jewish kids can understand that what is going on today did not suddenly begin in December 1987."

"For Jews, however, there is a problem," he concedes. "Suddenly there is a different image of Israel; David is wearing Goliath's clothes. Perhaps we are still really David, but it is a difficult concept for Jews to grasp."

In general, American Jews have been greatly upset by what they have seen on television. As a media professional, how does Eisenmann view the coverage of events in Israel on American TV?

"I don't think the media have created the problem," he replied. "The media report the problem—in an American fashion, of course. Everything is short and superficial—a time frame between commercials," he says. "There was no real bias against Israel; there was nothing I saw that wasn't true—only it wasn't the whole truth."

European and Israeli television are far superior to the usual fare in the U.S., he maintains. "With occasional exceptions, American television is mediocre, painting everything in simplistic terms: good guys and bad guys. At the moment, we are the bad guys."

Hias honours Shultz for aiding Soviet Jews

U.S. SECRETARY of State George Shultz warned last week that the recent "loosening of Soviet emigration restrictions on Jews can change," and urged Jewish leaders to "never let up in our efforts to help people leave."

Shultz was being honoured by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (Hias) for his work on behalf of human rights, and Jewish emigration in particular. Shultz addressed about 270 people at a dinner in New York, at which he received the Hias 1988 Liberty Award "for his determined pursuit of freedom of emigration for Soviet Jews."

Shultz said he accepted the award with a greater feeling of appreciation than when he was honoured in 1984 by the National Conference on Soviet Jewry.

"I didn't feel good about receiving that award," he said, "because our efforts up to that time had not been very successful. But I feel a lot better now. We have seen results in human terms."

"Still, we must never let up our efforts to help people leave if they wish, or to live the kind of life they want to lead where they are. We have to keep working on it. It can change. So we must stay with it, and keep working."

The award was presented by Ben Zion Leuchter, president of Hias. He praised Shultz's perseverance on behalf of Soviet Jews and all persons seeking human rights. Leuchter speculated how different world history would have been, how different Jewish history would have been, "if this good and great man had been secretary of state from 1937 to 1945."

He said there was "nothing in a manual for secretaries of state that directed George Shultz to concern himself with human rights in other lands. He had a few thousand other

concerns...he could have made a few perfunctory waves in the direction of human rights and let it go at that. But there was something in his character which did not permit him to tolerate injustice."

Jacqueline Levine, Hias vice president, thanked Shultz for holding a seder last year at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, where "he met with many refuseniks. We are indeed fortunate to have such a remarkable and valiant leader."

SHULTZ, after hugging Levine, responded that it was he who should thank the Jews for the opportunity to know the courageous refuseniks. "It's not so much that we help them. They help us fulfill ourselves as human beings," Shultz said.

He repeated that his entire career as secretary of state was capped by the telephone call from Ida Nudel, who, having just arrived in Israel, called and told him, "I'm home."

Scanning the room, Shultz spoke warmly of Jewish leaders who had become his advisers and friends in their joint efforts for Soviet Jewry. He especially singled out Morris Abram, chairman of the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, whom he called "my rabbi."

Shultz said of Jewish leaders, "we know each other, trust each other, count on each other."

Hias's other annual presentation, the Zvi Hirsch Maslansky Award, was given this year to the United Jewish Appeal/Federation of New York, for its efforts on behalf of refugees and immigrants, many of whom are Soviet Jews.

The award was presented to Peggy Tishman, UJA/Federation president. She noted that UJA/Federation had recently created a special \$1 million loan programme for former refusenik leaders now in Israel for housing, job training and placement. (JTA)



Ida Nudel with George Shultz and his wife Helena in Jerusalem.

Giving Gorbachev the benefit of the doubt

Yakov Rabkin

DIASPORA Jews do not wish to become labourers in the Jewish state, which was the fate of Jews from Germany, Morocco and Yemen in previous generations. Soviet Jews are no exception to the rule, and the growing "drop-out rate," as committed Zionists call it, is eloquent proof of this.

This phenomenon has little to do with "failures in absorption," with "machinations of the Soviet authorities," or with "American Jews luring Soviet Jews away from the Promised Land." The main cause is the bleak future many Soviet Jews anticipate for themselves in Israel: downward social mobility, wars—whether senseless or necessary—and economic hardship.

In the context of the restructuring of Soviet society (perestroika) the Soviets may depart from the old pattern established by Brezhnev of alternating brutal repression meted out to Soviet Jewish activists with reprieves largely meant to earn credit in Western public opinion. The old method worked in the past, but failed to address the Soviet Jewish question in a long-term manner.

As Gorbachev ponders normalization of Soviet-Israeli relations, he looks for long-term measures to defuse the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration. For example, he has succeeded in showing that emigration is a two-way street. Hundreds of Soviet Jewish emigrants were allowed to return to live in the USSR, and thousands more were allowed to visit their former country, to meet with friends and relatives and

to appreciate first hand the change brought about by the new leadership.

Since Jews continue to be disproportionately well represented among Soviet intellectuals—the social group most supportive of Gorbachev—it is only natural that the new atmosphere of glasnost has strengthened the hitherto weakened identification of Soviet Jews with their native land. In a limited way, a comparison with Argentina may be in order. Thousands of Argentinian Jews, politically and ethnically estranged from the military regime, returned to the country when the democratic government of Alfonsín came to power a few years ago.

The Soviet leadership understands that emigration is attractive particularly because it is forbidden. It made this point by abstaining from making old-style political propaganda out of the returning Soviet Jews. The fact that a joint Soviet-Israeli film about Georgian Jewish emigration to Israel—a taboo subject not too long ago—is about to be produced is another indication of the change of emphasis sought by the Soviets.

AS THEIR self-confidence grows, Soviet decision-makers do not seek to ban emigration, but rather to normalize aliyah and keep it to the manageable proportions typical of aliyah from Western countries. They probably realize that emigration to Israel, a marginal phenomenon even today, can be further reduced

if Jews can feel moderately comfortable where they are, and have a modicum of confidence in their children's future.

Gorbachev can go further than the official tolerance of Hebrew and Judaica classes. A more structured approach to Jewish culture in the USSR may be in the offing. One should not be surprised if a state-subsidized (and therefore mildly state-controlled) network of Jewish clubs makes its appearance. Some of them may have a more pronounced cultural content (studios of Jewish history, Jewish law, Hebrew, afternoon or Sunday schools for children). Others, following the pattern of most Jewish community centres in North and South America, may acquire a purely social character. They will provide a safe avenue for nominal Jewish identification which should satisfy most of the Soviet Jews who care about their Jewishness at all.

At the same time, the growing minority of observant Jews can continue to develop. Permits have been given for the restoration of ritual baths, and a kosher restaurant opened in Moscow. The Soviet government can score further points by allowing a rabbinical college to open. This may help provide Soviet Jews with locally trained religious leaders, the Soviet academic establishment with young scholars capable of exploring the immense riches of Judaica found in Soviet libraries and archives, and Western public opinion with yet another reassuring sign of perestroika.

This is how the Soviet Jew may soon forfeit the dubious distinction of being the only recognized nationality in the USSR not to have a legitimate cultural outlet. In short, a normalization of Soviet Jewish identity seems to be underway.

While they understand that Judaism may in principle offer more solid reasons for aliyah than the secular Zionism which animated thousands of Soviet Jews in the early 1970s, the new generation of Soviet decision-makers is sufficiently worldly to realize that Judaic observance impedes neither allegiance nor productive contribution to society.

SOME ISRAELI policies may also have a sobering effect on Soviet aliyah. One is the introduction, at the request of Israel, of "direct flights" from the USSR to Israel actually by way of Bucharest. This is meant to reduce the number of "drop-outs," but it is likely to reduce the number of Soviet Jews applying for an exit visa altogether.

Another, admittedly paradoxical, measure to moderate the attractiveness of aliyah would be to open an office of the Jewish Agency in Moscow. Operating in concert with the Soviet authorities and staffed by Israelis, the office would be unlikely to prove a greater stimulant of aliyah than similar offices in Western countries.

The opening of a Jewish Agency office in the Soviet capital will immensely improve the Soviet image in the West, especially in the U.S., and will also gain the Soviets credit

in Israel. At the same time, it may serve as a deterrent to aliyah, particularly if the would-be emigrants are realistically advised about employment possibilities in Israel.

Soviet Jews are mostly university educated, and many identify more with their work than with their roots. They will think twice about emigration if their professional future may be hampered by such a move. The Soviets have reportedly given permission to a few prospective emigrants to the West to visit the country of their destination before making the definitive move. In the same vein, the Soviets may allow job-searching trips to Israel for prospective emigrants, some of whom, just as many American Jews, would then "postpone" their aliyah.

There is a new Soviet concern to see "their Jews leave with agreeable memories of their country." There is no Soviet ambassador in Israel to address a festive meeting of Soviet olim, the way U.S. ambassadors often appear at meetings of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, but visiting Soviet dance and song groups have begun to strengthen the cultural links so far maintained by means of books and television broadcasts from "the old country."

Dismissing changes in Soviet Jewish policies with the usual scepticism is becoming counterproductive. Rather one should give the Gorbachev administration the benefit of the doubt and test the limits of perestroika as it applies to Jews

and Jewish culture. It is also essential not only to get ready for, but, perhaps, encourage new initiatives on the part of the Kremlin. This can benefit Soviet Jews and the advancement of Jewish culture, even though it may further reduce the numbers of those desiring to settle in Israel. The state of Israel can only exhibit its ideological bankruptcy by fighting for aliyah which

neither Soviet Jews nor Israeli society really want.

The writer, a Russian Jewish emigre, is professor of history at the University of Montreal. Last year he was a research fellow at the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs.

The Jewish World page is edited by Charles Hoffman.

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Based from offshore markets, he said. By the close of computer trading, the All Ordinaries index was 8.35 points higher at 1534.6, after reaching a high for the day of 1537.4.

The All Industrials rose 14.3 to 2540.7, the gold marker 11.0 to 1007.3 and the All Resources 4.6 to 780.8.

National turnover was \$4.30 million, shares worth A\$124.72 million. Swiss outpaced falls by about three to two.

ZURICH Shares closed slightly higher across the board in lively trading but gains were less than expected after Wall Street's rally on Friday.

Attention focused on shares of Credit Suisse on news of the merger between First Boston Inc and Financiere Credit Suisse-First Boston to form an investment bank.

Credit Suisse bearers rose 46 to 2,720 Swiss francs. Other major banks also led by the former. Union Bank bearers added 50 to 3,945 francs.

The Swiss Index closed 6.7 points higher at 228.5.

FRANKFURT Shares surged in active trading to new 1988 highs, with underlying positive sentiment and foreign interest spurred by Friday's Dow Jones Index.

Moderate profit-taking set in late in the session, they said. The market is looking ripe for plunging, one dealer said, but added "there's a good deal of potential still in it."

The real-time 30-Share DAX Index peaked at a new 1988 high of 1290.07 before attempting to peak to close at 1286.93, some 7.57 points or 1.4% above the previous close.

LONDON Shares were steady to firm in late afternoon business, tracking the movements of a mostly higher Wall Street.

The FTSE 100 Share Index was down 0.5 points at 1844.1, after only briefly recovering through the 1,850 upside resistance this morning. The FTSE 100 touched 1,850 on the day of 1,852.2 at 0817 GMT.

Shares' main attraction was the oil shares' but remained steady 89.5p.

Analysts said Ferretti has underperformed for some years but is attracting buyers on talk it might win an operating licence for the U.K. Digital Cord Telephone Network and a consortia contract to supply radar for the Euro navy after several years.

One analyst told investors who have been holding Ferretti shares they under-performed now appear to be selling them to investors who speculating on an improved show.

He predicted the underlying domestic and overseas demand for the company could push its shares higher in the future once the sellers have unraveled their positions.

Shares featured in the advance with a 3% fall to 134 on turnover of nearly five million shares just ahead of the 1800 GMT closing. Dealers said shares fell after press comment to doubt on rumours that a bid for Seaworld materialises.

PARIS Share prices ended higher off their day's highs as trading slowed down in the afternoon following morning's brisk activity.

The 60-Share Bourse Indicator posted a slight 0.15% gain in late trade as opening at 0.35% up.

Interest however remained strong in construction group. Bouygues following press reports that its leading chairman Francis Bouygues was to stand as head of TF-1, France's leading television channel.

Shares ended 30 francs up in absence of a tender board meeting to revived speculation about the group's future.

Attention also turned to French car group Agin-Say, which rose to 538 amid hectic trading, unexplained. A total of 600,000 Agin-Say shares were traded during the session or about 7% of the entire capital value totals 8,890,623 shares.

Blue chips underwriting the Moneys market ended mostly higher. Liquidated debt rose to 537, 50% of the price paid to 100.95 and 100.95 settled 3.60 to 100.95.

Mature Naor tests the champion

By YORAM KESSEL
and JACK LEON

RAMAT HASHARON - Although well beaten by defending champion Amos Mansdorf, Amit Naor introduced the surprise of the opening day of the 1988 Riklis Classic Grand Prix at the Israel Tennis Centre here yesterday.

Before succumbing 6-4, 6-2 to a player clearly several notches too good for him, the 21-year-old soldier soldier gave the champion a run for his money and not only provided the most exhilarating tennis of the first round so far but was a real joy to watch in terms of his court deportment and friendly behaviour.

Naor was one of four young Israelis to make an early departure from the tournament with one of the seeds also being eased out in the first round, sixth-seeded Canadian Martin Laurendeau being comprehensively beaten by Alexander Mironov of West Germany 7-6 (7-3), 6-2.

"Amit is just this much away from becoming a very good player who can easily reach towards the top 150-100 in the world," said Mansdorf of his game opponent as he pointed to a small gap between forefinger and thumb.

"He has only a few loose edges in his game and these can be ironed out if he works at it." The compliment had been well-earned since Naor played an extremely attractive

first set. With Mansdorf still rather tentative and making a whole host of unforced errors it was rather a pity that the younger man did not have sufficient self-confidence to grab the game by the throat and force Mansdorf to lift his game to the heights of which he is capable.

"I have been working at getting more aggression into my game but still I feel I miss the finer touches," Naor conceded. I enjoyed that match; perhaps I enjoyed it a little too much. I was happy to keep level with him instead of trying to put him on the rack occasionally. You simply can't do that with a player of Amos' calibre. He never lets you relax or let your guard down for a minute."

Apart from his innate talent, Naor showed grit and determination dropping his service only once in the first set and saving three set points at 3-5 down with some beautiful backhand drives.

But at 5-4 Mansdorf was not going to let Naor back into contention - he raised his game with a touch of ruthlessness that is the mark of a champion, banged down two aces for a love game and the set and then raced to a 4-0 lead before Naor could muster something of a renewed challenge.

Certainly, Amit played a whole lot better than his 252 world ranking. It was a real pity that he had the misfortune on which to test his new

reformed approach to the game on such an astute opponent. Two other young Israelis, Ravi Weidfeld and qualifier Michael Daniel were comprehensively disposed of by two of the two top seeds, Brad Gilbert breezed past Daniel 6-2, 6-3 while fourth seeded Christo van Rensburg of South Africa beat Weidfeld 6-3, 6-1.

The best contested match of the day, and the only one to go to three sets, involved another talented young home player Boaz Merenstein who was up against the admirable Roger Smith from the Bahamas.

Merenstein, like Naor is now in uniform, but he has just started his service and the fact that he has just completed basic training and is short of match practice and lacking court fitness told the game went into its third hour. At the beginning he started like an express train with power serve-and-volley tennis that took Smith, a recent conqueror of Ivan Lendl, completely by surprise.

Merenstein wrapped up the opening set 6-3 but slipped badly in the second as Smith wound his way intelligently and patiently back into the match. A critical point came at 1-0 in the third after Merenstein had led 4-2 but he first committed two unforced errors and then having allowed a duce, double faulted. From 1-3 down he never seemed likely to pull himself back onto level terms.

Smith, a genial gangling man who reminds one of someone he might meet in the second round - Shahar Perkiss - wasn't worried about Boaz's first set victory. "He certainly got on top right away and looked like a real top-50 player. Still I wasn't all that worried, you don't regard a match as over after only one set," he said with great maturity.

Smith, a 24-year-old Ohio State University graduate in business administration has the kind of eventful approach to the game that is so rare these days that he is apt to spring a surprise on the unsuspecting opponent.

One other curiosity was American Luke Jensen. He caused a sensation when he emerged at the U.S. Open with a completely ambidextrous approach alternating as the mood or side dictates between a right and left handed service but always playing the rest of his shots right handed. It didn't help him much yesterday as he was well beaten by New Zealand's amiable Steve Giv.

Today's schedule

(All matches will begin not before the time stated, but may be delayed depending on when the preceding matches on court end.)

Stadium
2:00 p.m. Glibed Bloom vs. Daniel Kersic (West Germany)
3:30 p.m. (5) Peter Aldrich (South Africa) vs. Shahar Perkiss

5:00 p.m. Paul Wekesa (Kenya) vs. (2) Aaron Krickstein (U.S.)
6:30 p.m. (1) Mansdorf/Van Rensburg (AusSA) vs. Renson/Perkis

Court 14
1:30 p.m. Michael Westphal (West Germany) vs. Alex Antonich (Austria)
3:00 p.m. David Engel (Sweden) vs. Mauro Menezes (Brazil)

5:00 p.m. (8) Danilo Mustic (Brazil) vs. Ronnie Sullivan (Australia)
7:00 p.m. Scott Davis (U.S.) vs. (7) Christer Allgahr (Sweden)

Court 8
1:30 p.m. Ljilja Plank (Czechoslovakia) vs. Oren Motowael
F.B. Thomas Haldin (Sweden) vs. Byron Talbot (South Africa)
F.B. Antonich/Perkis (Aus/Cin) vs. (4) Boaz Mironov (WG)

F.B. Renson/Talbot (AusSA) vs. Gey Levine (NZSA)
Number in brackets denotes seed
F.B. = Followed by



LEVEL-HEADED - Roger Smith of the Bahamas.
(Hanoth Guthmann)

OPENING ROUND RESULTS: (1) B. Gilbert (U.S.) def. M. Daniel (Isr) 6-2, 6-3; (3) A. Mansdorf (Isr) def. A. Naor (Isr) 6-4, 6-3; S. Giv (NZ) def. L. Jensen (U.S.) 6-3, 6-3; A. Mironov (WG) def. (6) M. Laurendeau (Can) 7-6 (7-3), 6-2; B. Smith (Bah) def. B. Merenstein (Isr) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3; (4) C. van Rensburg (SA) def. R. Weidfeld (Isr) 6-3, 6-1; P. Baur (WG) def. D. Lewis (NZ) 6-4, 6-0.

Paul Wekesa: a Kenyan first

By JACK LEON

RAMAT HASHARON - Kenyan Paul Wekesa, 21, is the first player from Black Africa to compete in the Riklis ITC Classic, whose beginnings go back to 1978.

After only one year on the pro tennis circuit, Wekesa has already climbed to 141st in the ATP world singles rankings, which includes some 1,100 players. During this time, he has beaten some half-dozen opponents ranked above him on the computer (the highest is American Jim Courier, 80th in the standings).

However, this afternoon Paul faces the toughest challenge of his short career, when he takes on Courier's comrader Aaron Krickstein, currently 19th in the standings. Krickstein, seeded second behind Brad Gilbert, has already won the event twice and is aiming to be the first man to take the singles title three times.

"It's a hard draw, but think of all the bonus points I collect if I can win tomorrow," the quiet-spoken Wekesa says with a smile during a snatched interview here yesterday evening, prior to a workout with his regular doubles partner Roger Smith from the Bahamas.

Wekesa started playing tennis when he was 10 in his native Nairobi, and quite soon he was Kenya's top junior. "Because of British influence, the game is quite well developed our country, but it enjoys none of the popularity of soccer or athletics. Also of course, as in many other places, tennis is still a rich man's sport and this hinders its development."



Paul Wekesa. (Hanoth Guthmann)

When he was 17, Paul took up studies in business administration at Chapman College, near Los Angeles, where he played second division inter-collegiate tennis and competed in occasional small tournaments.

During the past 12 months, Wekesa has made his mark on ATP schedules as far apart as Guadalajara and England, and he also had the particular satisfaction of winning the higher-grade Nairobi Challenger. He has led Kenya's Davis Cup challenge for the past three years, winning several rubbers but not yet spearheading his country to overall victory.

Keen to see Israel, he came here on the recommendation of some Israeli friends in Nairobi. "I am glad I did, because everyone is so friendly," Wekesa comments.

Paul is well pleased with his first year as a tennis pro. "I have easily surpassed my target of getting into the top 200 in the world, and am making quite a good living already."

Bengals stay unbeaten

NEW YORK (AP) - Boomer Esiason's three first-half touchdowns passes allowed the Cincinnati Bengals to remain the National Football League's only unbeaten team Sunday with a 36-19 over the New York Jets.

The Bengals are 6-0, matching the best start in the team's history. Esiason, the league's top-rated passer, burned the New York Jets with touchdown pass plays of 60 and eight yards to Eddie Brown and 38 yards to Tim McGee to help the Bengals overcome a safety and fumbles that led to an early 9-0 lead by the Jets.

Cincinnati also got a pair of second-half touchdown runs from Ickey Woods, who carried 30 times for 159 yards - the first 100-yard game of the rookie's career.

The Rams beat the Falcons 33-0. Jim Everett passed for 234 yards and three touchdowns and Greg Bell ran for 155 yards and scored once for Los Angeles.

Sunday's Games

Chicago 24, Indianapolis 23
Buffalo 24, Cincinnati 23
Green Bay 45, New England 3
San Francisco 30, Jets 19
Seattle 16, Cleveland 19
Minnesota 24, Tampa Bay 13
Washington 35, Dallas 17
Phoenix 31, Pittsburgh 14
Denver 16, San Francisco 13, OT
Atlanta 24, Los Angeles Raiders 17
New Orleans 23, San Diego 17.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE EAST

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Buffalo	5	1	0	.833	111	102
N.Y. Jets	3	2	1	.583	124	97
New England	3	3	0	.500	98	98
Indianapolis	2	4	0	.333	78	148
San Diego	1	5	0	.167	99	125

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cincinnati	6	0	0	1.000	171	107
Houston	4	2	0	.667	119	138
Cleveland	3	3	0	.500	82	92
Pittsburgh	1	5	0	.167	116	128

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Seattle	4	2	0	.667	112	109
Denver	2	4	0	.333	121	87
L.A. Raiders	2	4	0	.333	141	169
San Diego	2	4	0	.333	74	122
Kansas City	1	5	0	.167	79	98

NATIONAL CONFERENCE EAST

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Philadelphia	3	2	0	.600	111	118
N.Y. Giants	2	2	0	.500	146	137
Washington	3	3	0	.500	146	137
Philadelphia	2	3	0	.400	128	105
Dallas	1	5	0	.167	108	125

CENTRAL

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Chicago	5	1	0	.833	130	7
Indianapolis	3	3	0	.500	121	84
Tampa Bay	2	4	0	.333	100	132
Detroit	1	5	0	.167	85	117
Green Bay	1	5	0	.167	109	125

WEST

Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
L.A. Rams	5	1	0	.833	178	106
San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	142	120
San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	142	120
Atlanta	1	5	0	.167	112	167

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ADVANCE - The Dodgers' John Shelby advances to third base while the Mets' third baseman Gregg Jefferies scuttles after a wild throw by catcher Gary Carter.

Dodgers win in 12th inning to tie series 2-2

Gibson's massive homer

NEW YORK (Reuter) - Kirk Gibson's 12th-inning home run lifted the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-4 victory over the New York Mets to tie the National League championship series at two games apiece. Gibson, who had one hit in 16 at bats in the series before his homer off New York reliever Roger McDowell, powered his blast 400 feet (125 metres) over the right-field fence.

The Mets threatened to come top of the ninth inning when Mets starter Dwight Gooden walked the leadoff hitter and gave up a first-pitch home run to Mike Scioscia, the Dodger catcher who had hit just three homers in the regular season.

The Mets threatened to come back and win it in the bottom of the 12th inning, when they put men on first and second base with none out. Dodgers' reliever Tim Lincecum got Mets rookie Gregg Jefferies to line out to Gibson in left field and the Dodgers then brought in lefthander Jesse Orosco.

Orosco, who was the winning pitcher for the Mets when they won the pennant in 1986 and was on the mound when they won the World Series against the Boston Red Sox that year, walked Keith Hernandez to load the bases. Orosco then got

slugger Darryl Strawberry to pop up to second base.

Los Angeles switched to right-hander Orel Hershiser, who started Saturday's game. The lanky pitcher induced Kevin McReynolds to hit a fly to short centrefield to end the game.

Los Angeles scored first in the game on a two-run, two-out single by John Shelby in the first inning. The Mets retaliated in the bottom of the fourth inning, exploding for three runs against starting pitcher John Tudor, as Hernandez singled and Strawberry and McReynolds hit back-to-back home runs.

The Mets picked up their fourth run in the bottom of the sixth on a double by McReynolds and a triple by Gary Carter.

Alejandro Pena, the fourth of seven Dodger pitchers, was the winner and McDowell - the third of three New York hurlers - was the loser.

Gooden, New York's ace right-hander, has started six games in post-season play without a victory.

"I hit a lot of pitchers good before the homer, but they seemed to catch them all," Gibson said. "I had no luck until the homer. It was a sinker that didn't drop."

Oakland wins AL series in record four straight

Triumph of pitching and power

OAKLAND, California (AP) - The Oakland Athletics, showing off the pitching and power that made them baseball's winningest team this season, completed a four-game sweep in the American League playoffs by beating the Boston Red Sox 4-1 Sunday.

Jose Canseco, the major league leader in home runs, tied an AL playoff record with his third home run of the series and Dennis Eckersley, the leader in saves, set a major league playoff mark with his fourth save as he finished a four-hitter for Dave Stewart and Rick Honeycutt.

The Athletics returned to the World Series for the first time since 1974. Game 1 will be Saturday night in either New York or Los Angeles.

Oakland posted the first four-game sweep since 1976, when Cincinnati's Big Red Machine rolled over the New York Yankees in the World Series. The Athletics also got some long due revenge against Boston, which swept Oakland out of the 1975 playoffs and ended its run of three consecutive championships.

The Athletics dominated Boston this year, going 13-3 and winning all eight in Oakland, giving them 15 victories over the Red Sox in the last 16 meetings in Oakland.

Canseco, the major league home run leader with 42, hit a solo shot in the first inning and tied George Brett's AL playoff record. Canseco has hit five home runs in 26 career at-bats against loser Bruce Hurst, including one in Game 1.

Stewart made the early lead stand up, allowing only Jim Rice's RBI grounder in the sixth. Stewart left after Ellis Burks' lead-off single in the eighth and Honeycutt immediately got Marty Barrett to ground into a double play. Eckersley pitched the ninth to get his fourth save in as many games.

Dwight Evans, the only player on either team who participated in Boston's 1975 playoff victory over Oakland, did not help the Red Sox. He struck out with the bases loaded to end the first inning and fanned with the tying run on second base to end the sixth.

Oakland won an AL West-record 104 games, one season after Minnesota won the pennant with 85 victories. The Athletics' sweep marked the first time since division play began in 1969 that two different AL West teams have gone to the World Series in successive years.

Boston, whose 89 victories were the fewest for any AL East title in a



GLORY - Oakland's Dennis Eckersley exits after getting the final out in the ninth inning.

(Reuter)

full season, lost their final three games of the year and continued to wobble. Manager Joe Morgan, a miracle worker after inheriting a fourth-place team when John McNamara was fired at the All-Star break, could do little as the Red Sox fell.

Canseco, the only hitless Oakland player in a 10-6 romp in Game 3, struck back with vengeance. He went 3-for-4 with a homer and double to wind up 5-for-16 in the series.

Canseco, the first player to hit 40 home runs and steal 40 bases in the same season, singled in the eighth against Lee Smith, stole second and scored on Mark McGwire's single.

Oakland's other run came in the third. Walt Weiss and Carney Lansford singled and Dave Henderson, Boston's playoff hero in 1986, hit an RBI double. The Athletics missed a chance to break open the game in that inning as Hurst got

Canseco on a short fly, intentionally walked McGwire to load the bases and retired Dave Parker and Terry Steinbach.

Oakland led the league with a 3.42 earned-run average and was second to Boston with 800 runs. The Athletics outscored the Red Sox 13-1 in head-to-head meetings during the season and 7-2 in the playoffs.

The Athletics also continued to sparkle on defense. Second baseman Mike Gallego started this time, making a nice play on Rice's run-scoring grounder to prevent Boston from doing more damage.

Barrett opened the sixth with a walk and took second on Wade Boggs' single. Mike Greenwell's forecourt pop runner at first and third Rice followed with a hard ground ball that seemed destined for center field until it hit the mound and popped up in the air.

Gallego charged into the middle of the infield, gloved the ball and threw across his body to nip Rice. Barrett scored on the play, but that was all Boston got as Evans struck out.

Stewart got two outs to start the game before Boggs walked, Greenwell singled and Rice walked to load the bases. Stewart blew a fastball past Evans to end the threat.

Hurst got the first two outs before Canseco hit a line drive into the right-center field seats.

Relief pitcher Dennis Eckersley, a former 20-game winner for the Red Sox, pitched the ninth inning and earned a record fourth save in the series, for which he was named "The most valuable player."

On eve of bank share redemption

Treasury scores in debt recycling

By PINHAS LANDAU
The Treasury has scored its greatest successes to date in recycling maturing government debt, just as the massive \$3.6 billion bank share "arrangement" redemption campaign moves into top gear.

The most recent government bond issues have been sold at the lowest yields, or highest prices, achieved this decade, Treasury sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

A "Sagii" series bond, with a six-year maturity, was sold at an index-linked yield of 3.93% on Sunday, while the 17-year maturity "Galil" series bond issued the same day fetched a yield of 4.9%. This was the first time that these issues had breached the 4% and 5% yield barriers respectively. By comparison, earlier this year "Galil" series issues were being sold at yields of 5.2%-5.25%.

Many capital market experts and fund managers had gone on record in late 1987 and early 1988 as expecting yields to rise in the run-up to the bank share redemption due at the end of this month. But the Treasury's astute handling of the recycling programme, rooted in the maintenance of the budget framework authorized in January for the fiscal year that began in April, has proven them wrong. The more nimble and humble among them saw the writing on the wall early on and changed their market strategy accordingly.

The pace of the Treasury's bond issues is picking up steadily as the October 31 deadline draws near. Whereas the usual procedure is to make issues on Mondays and Thursdays, this week saw a Sunday issue as a means of boosting the amount raised early in the month.

Recent weeks have seen another novelty, this time on Wednesdays. These have been the issues of bond "futures," in which investors commit themselves to buy bond issues now, while actually making their payments in October 31, when they will receive the funds for their bank share holdings.

The Treasury introduced the "futures" rather hesitantly, only to be pleasantly surprised by the positive response. In the initial issues, only

provident funds participated, seeking to lock in the yields then available by ordering bonds to be paid for at the end of October. Soon, however, the idea caught on, and the size and range of the issues were expanded.

To date, "futures" issues worth NIS 550 million have been made, and another NIS 110m. are to be offered tomorrow, with a further issue likely next week. After that, though, the "futures" will stop, because the calendar will have brought the future to the present.

In view of the growing demand for dollar-linked investments, as fears of an imminent devaluation grow, the Treasury is considering issuing dollar-linked bonds for the first time since 1985. The bank shares themselves have been the primary dollar-linked investment vehicle in the local markets in recent years, and the expected redemption of the great bulk of the bank shares will leave investors with no convenient channel to diversify their portfolios in the direction of foreign-currency linkage, unless new dollar-linked bond issues are made.

What the figures cited by Migdal fail to show, however, is the value to the company of the higher premiums charged by the new scheme, and the cost to the policy holder of paying them over the three-year period. These reduce the real value of the saving, even in the event that the driver files no claims at all.

Insurance Roundup

Migdal offers bonus for no-claims on car insurance

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
Migdal Insurance Company has begun marketing a new form of car insurance that offers a large rebate for policy-holders in the form of a bonus given after three years of no-or low-claims.

Managing director Uzi Levy said that the new policy was aimed at the 250,000 car-owners in Israel whose vehicles are up to 5 years old. These comprise about half of the national total, and the policy would be advantageous for 85% of this group, he estimated. The other 15% are drivers involved in frequent accidents but, said Levy, "this plan is geared for reasonable drivers, not angels."

The Migdal policy is a three-year plan in which the driver pays a regular comprehensive premium each year. At the end of each year, he or she is credited with points toward a bonus or premium-rebate based on how few claims are filed. The maximum rebate after three years will amount to 30% of the value of the car as it was when the policy took effect, linked to the index.

Any claims filed by the driver during the three years will be deducted from the value of the policy, but the point-scoring can continue, and the balance is accumulated from year to year. At the end of the three years the driver is paid the bonus in a lump sum, which he might use toward buying a new car, Migdal suggested.

Examples of the scheme given by the company include a 1,600 cc Subaru 1987, on which a regular policy would charge a total of NIS 5,165 in premiums over 3 years. The Migdal policy will charge NIS 9,471 but offer a rebate of up to NIS 7,740, so that the actual cost would be NIS 1,731, representing a saving of NIS 3,434 over the regular premium. A Citroen BX 1988 would cost NIS 11,730 in the Migdal scheme, com-

pared to NIS 6,405 normally, but the maximum bonus could reduce this by NIS 9,925 to NIS 2,765 — a saving of NIS 5,120 over the regular insurance policy.

What the figures cited by Migdal fail to show, however, is the value to the company of the higher premiums charged by the new scheme, and the cost to the policy holder of paying them over the three-year period. These reduce the real value of the saving, even in the event that the driver files no claims at all.

Phoenix Insurance Company announced a net inflation-adjusted profit of NIS 5.7 million for the first six months of 1988, down from NIS 6.6m. in the same period last year. The company ascribed the fall to a drop in the profitability of its life insurance division, as a result of the massive increase in business in the first months of this year.

Most other insurance companies have cited the boom in business earlier this year as the main factor behind the rise — in many cases, a sharp jump — in their life insurance profits for January-June 1988.

Ayalon Insurance Company registered a net loss of NIS 443,000 for the first half of 1988, compared to a net profit of NIS 104,000 in the same period last year. Chairman Levi Rahmani's skimpy report to shareholders placed the main blame for this on a sharp rise in claims in the elementary insurance sector, especially those stemming from personal house and vehicle policies. Ayalon lost NIS 475,000 on its elementary insurance in the half-year.

Premium income grew 43% in real terms in life insurance to almost NIS 3m. and 40% in elementary insurance, which is Ayalon's mainstay, to NIS 23.35m.

The loss in the half year reduced Ayalon's equity to NIS 7m., slightly less than the amount required under Treasury regulations.

Egypt lowers oil price by \$1

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt is selling its blends of export oil during the first half of October for a dollar per barrel less than September prices, but no official price has been set, an industry source said yesterday.

For the first time in years, the Oil Ministry did not announce the price at which it would be selling crude oil this month. The indecision and news blackout on deliberations appeared to have been caused by tumbling prices and general disarray in the world oil market.

The source, speaking on condition that he not be identified, said that although the ministry's semi-monthly pricing committee had not officially set a new price for Oct. 1-15, the effective prices for all blends are a dollar less per barrel than September levels.

The new prices are \$11 a barrel for the top-grade Gulf of Suez crude, \$10.15 a barrel for Belayim, \$9 a barrel for Ras Badran and \$8.70 a barrel for Ras Ghareb.

Egypt's prices for all blends already were lowered in the second half of September, by 75 cents a barrel.

Egypt produces 870,000 barrels of oil a day, exporting half under long-term contracts. It is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries but generally considers Opec developments in setting its own prices.

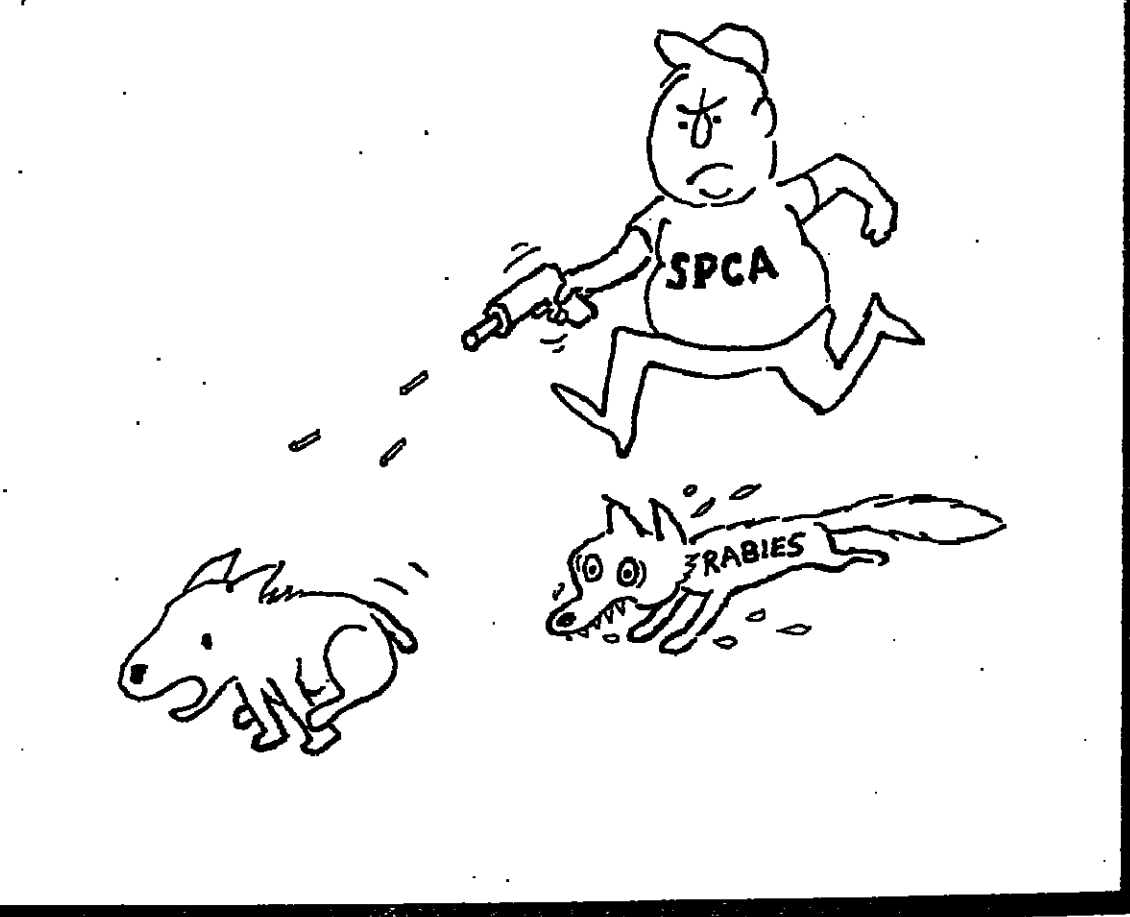
INTEL, the leading U.S. microprocessor manufacturer, has reported record sales and earnings for its third quarter, boosted by high demand from the personal computer industry.

Net income for the quarter ended September 24 rose 77 per cent to a record \$143 million, or 78 cents per share, compared with \$81m., or 45 cents, a year ago. Revenues totalled \$785m., up 57 per cent from \$501m. for the same period last year.

The Economic and Business pages are edited by The Post's Economic Editor Shlomo Maoz.

A dog's life

MEIR RONEN ©



Study group gets a view of the intifada

'No one else would show the front line'

ANDY COURT

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Few tourist buses visit the Kalandiya refugee camp and rarely buses full of Israel's devoted contributors from abroad.

Yet roughly 120 of the Jerusalem Foundation's most prominent international supporters travelled there yesterday as part of a four-day conference on the uprising. A number of them also walked through the refugee camp.

The participants, who include publishers and parliamentarians, have already heard *al-Fajr* editor Hanna Siniora and human-rights lawyer Jonathan Kuttub describe the situation from the Palestinian point of view. They have heard Dr. Yasser Obeid, formerly Jordan's top health official in the West Bank, question OC Central Command Amram Mitzna about why he has refused to reopen West Bank schools.

Tat-Aluf (res.) Ephraim Sneh, former head of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration, told the group he feared that Israel's collective punishment in the territories will alienate Israel's supporters. Jerusalem police chief Yosef Yehuda talked about the heavy police presence in the city and the decision to declare curfews in two of the capital's Arab areas several months ago.

There are aspects of the uprising that conference members staying at the King David Hotel are unlikely to see during their visit, but the programme nevertheless strives for candour and balance.

After hearing from Siniora and Kuttub, the group met with settlers from Psagot near Ramallah yesterday evening. Former Foreign Ministry director-general Yossi Beilin (Labour) debated former chief of military intelligence Yehoshua Saguy (Likud) last night.

"We are just letting them see the situation as it is," said Ruth Cheskin, president of the Jerusalem Foundation. "We're not trying to hide anything from them. We consider this a fact-finding mission."

And that is how participants feel as well. "No other country would make such a situation at the front lines so visible," said Bernhard Servatius, the West German newspaper publisher. "I can only commend the organizers. We need just this type of information to overcome the damage that has been done to Israel's image abroad."

"One gets a totally different impression walking around the refugee camp than he does from watching television in the United States," said another participant, who asked not to be named. "One thinks of refu-

gees as emaciated people living in tents — not people living in what is basically a housing project with antenennas on their roofs and cars parked outside."

Conference participants include Martin Peretz, editor of *The New Republic*; Alex Bernstein, chairman of Granada Television in Britain; Mendel Kaplan, chairman of the Jewish Agency's board of directors; Israel Klabin, former mayor of Rio de Janeiro; and Sylvia Hassenfeld, whose family donated the Sultan's Pool amphitheatre.

A talk by Mitzna with the group Sunday night came at the end of the uprising's 10th month. He said his men are doing their best to maintain order under extremely difficult conditions. The death toll during 10 months of uprising is about the same as that reported after four days of rioting in Algeria, he noted.

But Mitzna acknowledged that the killings and curfews were pushing more Palestinians towards hatred of Israelis.

No longer restrained by the military position he once held as head of the West Bank's civil administration, Sneh was more outspoken than Mitzna. During the uprising, he said, "The Palestinians discovered the strength of weakness, and we discovered the weakness of strength."

Prominent refuseniks get OK to leave

By LISA CLAYTON

For the Jerusalem Post
Long-term refuseniks Boris and Lea Chernobitsky have been told that they will be allowed to emigrate to Israel. The Chernobitskys were pioneers of unofficial Jewish education in Moscow. The granting of permission was a great surprise, said a spokesman at the Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre (SJEIC) who spoke to the family on Sunday night.

Two other prominent refuseniks, Eduard Nadgorniy and Gennady Resnikov, have also received permission to emigrate. Both are active in refusenik science seminars.

Just this past August, Boris Chernobitsky, a 44-year-old radio-electronics engineer, received a letter from his former employers informing him that since he still had knowledge of state secrets, his emigration application would not be reconsidered until 1992. At a demonstration to protest his case in September, several people were arrested and Chernobitsky received a 100 ruble fine.

The Chernobitskys first applied to emigrate in 1975. In 1981 Boris, one of the first refuseniks to assume Israeli citizenship, served a one-year sentence in a labour camp.

Diplomatic visits

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The president of Fiji, Sir Benasi Ganilau, is to arrive for a four-day visit tomorrow to visit his country's troops serving in the Unifil forces in South Lebanon and in the MFO forces in Sinai.

Ganilau, making his fourth trip to the area, is also to meet with President Herzog and Prime Minister Shamir, though his visit is not considered official. His former visits were held while he was Fiji's governor-general, a post that was converted to the presidency following Fiji's 1987 military coup and secession from the British Commonwealth.

Another high-ranking visitor expected tomorrow is the leader of the Greek opposition, Constantine Mitsotakis, who, Foreign Ministry sources said, will be given a pointedly warm welcome. He too is to meet with the country's leaders.

Mitsotakis heads the Greek New Democratic Party, which supports the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel, in contrast to the Greek government, which is pro-Arab and has never agreed to send an ambassador here.



Some of the 40 amphorae used for storage in maritime trade between the 1st millennium BCE and the 7th century CE and recovered from the sea along the country's shores are now on permanent exhibition in the National Maritime Museum in Haifa. They are the private collection of Ruth and Ya'ir Kennet, who donated them in memory of their son David who fell in the Yom Kippur War at age 23.

'Cyclists against cancer' due in capital

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
Eighty West Germans on bicycles who began a week-long tour of Israel on Friday to raise money for pediatric cancer research and treatment are due to reach Jerusalem this afternoon.

Called Tour Peiper, the bike trip is headed by Prof. Fritz Lampert, a pediatric oncologist who has organized several such events in his own country. Money raised from sponsors will go to the Israel Cancer Association and to its counterpart in West Germany.

Among the participants are the grandson of the late German chancellor Konrad Adenauer, former German Olympic cyclists, and parents of cancer victims.

Their route extends from Tel Aviv to Haifa and Acre, then east to Safad, south to Tiberias and down the Jordan Rift, then west to Jerusalem and south to Ein Bokek.

Süzy Eban, head of the Israel Cancer Association, will greet the participants at 3 p.m. today at Hutzot Hayotzer, outside the Old City, and receive a cheque from the sponsors of the tour.

Animal rights leader rapped for defending nail-gun use

By ANDY GOLDBERG and RON WEGSMAN

A veterinarian is under fire from the animal-rights organization which he chairs for publicly defending the use of a nail-gun to destroy animals.

Dr. Andre Menashe, chairman of the anti-vivisection organization Life for Animals, appeared on the Kolbotek consumer-affairs TV programme last week that revealed that thousands of unwanted animals were being killed by gassing and the use of nail-guns.

Contrary to Kolbotek's report, Menashe maintains the nail-gun, which is used by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is humane. "The gun causes instant unconsciousness," he told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

But Life for Animals activist Trudy Geffen said that such killings were inhumane, and that Menashe's views on the matter barred him from continuing as chairman of the group.

"The chairman should be above controversy," she said, adding that the matter would be decided at a board meeting on October 26.

Menashe, however, was confident that he could persuade members that his attitude was acceptable. "Any time an animal is destroyed, it's painful — even in the case of euthanasia by injection," he declared. "But overpopulation leaves no choice. It's the public's responsibility to make sure animals are neutered and not allowed to roam the streets."

Menashe also says he was incorrectly identified on the show as an SPCA employee.

Sanctions delay university registration

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV — University students cannot register for classes or dormitories because of sanctions by the universities' 12,000 administrative employees. The employees have stopped services to students to support demands to be included in the public-sector work agreement.

The workers are to increase sanctions in coming days if a meeting with the Labour Ministry chief mediator today does not yield results, and threaten to stop the universities' computers when the academic year begins next week.

The universities say they lack the money to increase pay to the workers.

Adi Adar, chairman of the Tel Aviv University Students Association sent a telegram to Education Minister Navon demanding his intervention, and threatened a lock-out by students.

After a two-hour meeting last night at Bar-Ilan University, the committee of university presidents sent telegrams urging meetings with Premier Shamir and Finance Minister Nissim. It also asked to meet with the Council for Higher Education to explain the universities' financial position. The committee said it would pass on to university employees whatever funds the government provides.

'It's good for the Jews...'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Jerusalem friend of Steven Mernick, the Toronto Orthodox Jew who bought the bankrupt empire of discredited U.S. evangelist Jim Bakker, says that the purchase was probably intended as a "project to help the Jewish people."

He is Rabbi Meir Schuster, director of Heritage House, an outreach programme to Jewish youth in the Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City.

Mernick bought the PTL Ministry — an Evangelical operation that includes a television studio, hotel, shopping centre, campground and theme park called Heritage USA — for \$115 million.

The Charlotte, North Carolina-based ministry went bankrupt in June 1987 following Bakker's admission that he had a sexual encounter with a church secretary and subsequent charges of mismanagement and grossly inflated salaries for Bakker, his wife Tammy, and top aides, compounded by an income tax investigation.

Following the announcement of the sale last Tuesday, Mernick, 34, was not available for comment, because he was observing Simchat Tora. A Charlotte attorney representing him said that Mernick's "primary interest as a businessman is to get the maximum return on his investment." Mernick has a variety of business interests, including real estate, landfills and tourist agencies.

But Schuster sees things differently.

"I have known that for a long time he has been trying to help the Jewish people in a big way. To the best of my knowledge, this is a project to help the Jewish people."

Mernick, raised in an Orthodox home, Schuster said, had been active in the National Council of Synagogue Youth, the youth group of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (Oct. 10)

U.S. Money Rates

Prime rate	9.75%	Fed funds (late)	9.75%
Broker loan	9.75%	Long term bond	102 1/2 8/32-10/32
NY Euro (3 mos)	5.75%	Discount rate	5.5%

New York Foreign Exchange

Latest	DMK	SPR	STG	YEN	CAN
High	1.854050	1.574050	1.71384	132.2040	1.208770
Low	1.8535	1.5735	1.7110	132.00	1.2065

Wall Street (late prices)

Market indices	2,158.24	+8.71	NYSE Highest Volume	26%	+6%
DJ Industrials	923.74	-5.32	Best Performed	49%	+1
DJ Transport	186.58	-0.89	AT&T	27	+ 1/2
DJ Utilities	812.56	-0.22	Intergraph	29	+ 1/2
SE Stocks	156.96	+0.15	Philips P	30	+ 1/2
NYSE Comp	188.17	+0.35	Amor Exp	30	+ 1/2
NYSE Inds	477.88	+1.24	Maytag	25%	+ 1/2
NASDAQ	278.24	+0.17	Perrucci	18%	- 3/8
S-P Comp	204.89	+0.27	Pillsbury	57%	- 1/8
Amex Inds	382.55	-0.84	P Svc Col	20%	- 1/8
NYSE Inds			Venry CP	2%	- 1/8

Statistics

NYSE	Volume	125,688,400	NASDAQ	Volume	154,822,400 (Oct 7)
Stocks up	563		Stocks up	1014	
Stocks down	622		Stocks down	902	

Comment:

Blue Chips closed at a new post-crash high, carrying over some of a bounce from Friday's 42-point gain. Analysts said the market's advances were especially encouraging since yesterday was a partial holiday and stocks were able to shake off a rise in crude oil prices.

However, analysts expressed disappointment that the broader market lagged the industrials. Declining issues then outnumbered gainers narrowly.

The Dow closed up nearly nine points to 2158.24, a fraction higher than the July 5 finish of 2158.61. Analysts believe the market will add to its recent gains.

Israeli Stocks Traded in New York

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol. ('000s)
Almash	-	-	-	-	-
Am Int Pop	-	-	-	-	-
Ampan	18 1/8	13 1/4	15 1/8	13 1/8	140
Carmel Cort	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	24
Shecht	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	220
Elz Lavud	-	-	-	-	-
Laser Inds	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	37

Over-the-Counter

Last	Bid	Ask	Last	Bid	Ask
Ampan	-	4 1/2	IDB Bank	-	67
Aryl	-	1 1/2	IS	-	5 1/2
Bank Leumi	-	26	Intergraph	-	29
Blotch Gen.	-	2 1/8	Optrotech	-	3 1/2
Elbit	4 13/16	4 11/16	Optrotech	-	1 1/4
Edis	-	3 1/4	Reisa	-	1 1/8
ECI Tel.	-	3 1/4	Schro	-	6
Elron	-	3	Taro Vit	-	1 1/8
Fibronics	-	3 1/4	Tovapharm	-	6 1/2
Galgraph	-	1 1/4			

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA

PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

BACKGROUND/Pinhas Landau

Why Koor crumbled

"A giant concern with a turnover of \$3 billion a year and equity of hundreds of millions of dollars can't go bust over a paltry \$20 million debt."

This statement, or variations thereof, has been made uncounted times since the Koor crisis burst open on Saturday night. It sounds very logical. It is quite untrue.

Normally, when a giant concern is operating in a business-as-usual mode, \$20m. is indeed trivial. But when the giant is teetering, when he has feet of clay, then the marginal millions have enough leverage to topple the whole edifice. It's like those cartoons in which the hulking brute is driven to the point of exhaustion, and then is knocked down with a feather—except that this is no comic strip, it's the whole of Koor, plus a large chunk of the economy at stake.

The correct way to understand big financial issues is to boil them down to their equivalent for individuals. How does a supposedly rich person go bankrupt? Basically, when his bank bounces one of his cheques. Before that happens, he must have used his assets as collateral for various debts, so that they are not really his assets any more, but his creditors'. He must have no cash or other realisable securities of any sort left, or else he would utilize them to stave off the evil day.

The final blow may actually be delivered by an absolutely trivial thing. The makolei may refuse to take his cheque or insist he pays his grocery bill. His phone might be cut off. Normally, these things would be

unthinkable, but he is not in a normal situation.

So it is with Koor. What Bankers Trust revealed for all to see, by proceeding with their "paltry" \$20m. claim, was that Koor couldn't even pay the grocery bill. Its assets were all in hock, its capital was all accounted for, its survival was dependent on a steady supply of oxygen from all its banks. If that would be cut off, it would be all over.

In short, then, life and death are determined on the margin. For ordinary people, the margin might be NIS 500; for Koor, the margin was \$20m. The principle is the same.

Having established this principle, we may now consider another puzzling feature of the Koor affair. Even if Koor didn't have the money, why couldn't it find help from somewhere, whether in the Histadrut or elsewhere?

The answer to this is to be sought in the domino effect. If, through whatever agency, Koor had managed to come up with the \$20m. that Bankers Trust demanded, it would have done itself no good at all. For once the word had got out in banking circles that Bankers wanted its money back, the rest of the pack of foreign banks would have jumped on Koor like starving wolves on fresh meat.

The meaning of Bankers' move, in the eyes of other banks, was that the American giant had decided it wanted to save what it could by stealing a march on other banks and getting in its claim first. That would

trigger a rush of claims encompassing most or all of Koor's \$300m. of debts to foreign banks, and that kind of money is obviously beyond the ability of Koor or anyone else to handle.

Except, of course, the government. There is little doubt in the mind of most of the Israeli participants in the drama, that Bankers' aim is not to send Koor to the grave but to extract better collateral for itself, after it blundered by lending too much money for too little security. The government's guarantee for Koor's foreign loans, irrespective of the precise form it takes, is the object of the whole exercise for Bankers, and it will amply satisfy all the other foreign banks as well.

If it is not forthcoming, the avalanche of claims will materialize, as sure as night follows day. Therefore, in the poker game over Koor's future that Benny Gaon played with Bankers Trust, the Americans always held better cards. It asked for \$20m., but everyone knew that in this kind of arithmetic, 20=300. And even the \$300m. was not the end of the story, because the spin-off effects would hit every Israeli company with foreign exposure, not to mention the government itself.

The fact that the government guarantee is coming with many strings attached in the way of a tougher recovery programme, closer controls, and so on, is merely further gain for Bankers, at least as regards Koor. In the wider sphere, Bankers' Israeli exploit is likely to cause it considerable damage, but that is another story.



Visiting Hungarian Trade Minister Miklos Andriko, right, described the tourism agreement signed yesterday with Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir as the first of its kind in Israeli-Hungarian relations. The agreement promises to increase tourism cooperation and development between the two countries as well as to encourage private investments in the form of joint business ventures in the tourism and hotel industries. (Isaac Harari)

Trouble-shooters to U.S.

A special delegation of economic officials will leave for Washington at the end of this month to discuss problems involving U.S.-Israeli trade issues.

According to Yoram Belizovsky, Industry Ministry director-general, Israel will present its proposal for resolving the problems surrounding the Tama and purchase taxes. The U.S. administration has in recent months severely criticized Israel for imposing these taxes, which it says violate the Free Trade Area (FTA) agreement between the two countries.

The Israeli proposals were presented to the economic department in the U.S. embassy here two months ago and have already been the subject of preliminary discussions with the Industry Ministry. Belizovsky said his intention is to final-

ize the matter during the talks. Other issues which will be addressed, he said, are the problems afflicting Israeli industry and difficulties encountered by Israeli companies bidding for Pentagon and other governmental tenders in the U.S.

In recent months Israeli companies have found themselves discriminated against as a result of protectionist policies in the U.S., according to Belizovsky. This, he said, is a violation of the free trade accord between the two countries.

Another matter which will be raised is the possibility of reducing duties on certain goods, such as textiles, before the official date set forth in the free trade agreement.

The economic delegation will include representatives of the finance, foreign, and agriculture ministries, as well as the customs department.

Bonus for bosses and independents

Many thousands of independent businessmen and employers will not have to pay their National Insurance Institute contributions for last month.

A Treasury decision to cancel September's contributions follows a

cabinet ruling to help employers reduce labour costs by 2.7% this budget year. The contributions were to have been paid on October 15.

NII director-general Mordechai Zippori said the NII will receive NIS 385 million from the Treasury in compensation for the cancellation.

Local textile firm gets French franchise

The Tefron textile company was awarded exclusive rights this week to manufacture underwear bearing the French "Ted Lapidus" label. The designer underwear will be exported to Western Europe.

Tefron's sales exceeded \$13 million last year, with exports accounting for \$9m. Sales this year are expected to amount to \$16m., with \$12m. deriving from exports.

Underwear manufactured by the company is sold in Europe's leading department stores, including Marks & Spencer and C & A. The decision by Ted Lapidus to

grant Tefron exclusive manufacturing rights in Israel, the company believes, will significantly increase its export possibilities. According to Zigi Rabinovitch, Tefron's managing director, exports of Ted Lapidus underwear can exceed \$2m. within the next two years.

As a first step, Tefron will begin manufacturing and exporting men's underwear.

KOOR

(Continued from Page One)

"We are particularly surprised that now, in light of the recovery measures that have been taken by the company, the American bank finds this the opportune time to submit an application for Koor's liquidation, saying it has no confidence in the company."

Morale was reported to be extremely low at Koor's numerous factories around the country. "It's supposed to be business as usual," said the head of one of Koor's divisions, "but how can it be usual today?"

"If we had something like Chapter 11 in this country, none of this would be taking place right now," one official said, referring to the section of US company law that allows a company to seek protection from its creditors while reorganising under the supervision of the courts.

One senior Koor executive yesterday blamed the Histadrut's trade union department for the company's current predicament. Because of the excessively high severance payments the Histadrut had forced Koor to pay dismissed workers, the company had been unable to fulfill the objectives of its recovery programme. This was the reason, he maintained, that it had lost the trust and confidence of Bankers Trust.

Trading in shares in all Koor subsidiaries was halted yesterday on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange until the company's future becomes clear.

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Israeli visitors flock to Hungary

They say it in Hebrew too at the Budapest Casino

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

BUDAPEST — Croupiers at the Budapest Casino in the Hilton Hotel here are learning Hebrew so as to have a better rapport with Israelis who frequent the gambling tables.

Israelis, according to a veteran croupier, make up between 30 and 40 per cent of the casino's players. The casino is open every night, and some nights all the players at a particular table could well be Israelis. Hebrew is heard more often than any other foreign language except German. (There are restrictions at present on Hungarians playing at the casino.)

Hotels are also doing good business with Israelis, and several managers of three, four and five star hotels report that Israelis represent between two and three per cent of their annual occupancy figures. Although the Israelis are but a small proportion of Hungary's tourists, they come with hard currency, unlike so many of the Eastern bloc visitors.

Many Israelis of Hungarian ex-

traction are among the tourists on "nostalgia tours." Other Israelis are here on business.

There are many other reasons why Israelis may be flocking to Hungary. Aside from being a relatively inexpensive holiday destination, the country specializes in teaching parents of youngsters suffering from cerebral palsy how to give their children therapy to improve their condition. In addition, Hungarian dentists have been discovered to be cheaper than their Israeli counterparts for elaborate dental work.

Two young married women from Kiryat Ata told The Jerusalem Post that they were spending two weeks in Budapest having crowns put on their teeth. One, who is being fitted with 14 crowns, said that the flight, the charge for treatment and the rent of a flat worked out to about the cost in Israel for only one crown.

Apart from the casino workers a lot of Hungarians in other spheres of activity have reportedly decided that it pays to know Hebrew and are apparently trying to do something about it.

East Europeans pile up hard currency as laws ease

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Citizens in Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia, aided by relaxed travel laws, are piling up increasing hoards of treasured hard currency. In response, their debt-ridden governments are using all their entrepreneurial skill to attract those dollars and marks into needy state coffers.

The techniques governments are using include liberalized banking laws, special stores and even, in one country, a hard-currency lottery.

New travel laws mean that vacations or working holidays in Western countries are now within the reach of many East bloc citizens. In addition to giving them an opportunity to spend their hard currency for Western cars, video recorders or satellite dishes, the trips open the door for them to acquire hard currency.

Some work casual jobs while they are in the West, earning their own foreign exchange.

Others buy electronic goods that can be resold for a massive profit in local currency at home. The local currency can then be traded on the black market for more hard currency.

Friends and relatives in the West can transfer hard currency to relatives in the East, ostensibly to finance foreign travel, often with no questions asked.

With all these sources of hard currency, the citizens of East bloc countries now have something their governments, desperately want. The governments have evolved a number of devices to get it.

In most of the East bloc, expand-

ed networks of state-run hard currency stores now offer Western goods to their own citizens at knock-down prices. In Romania, for example, citizens lucky enough to have hard currency use the dollars and marks to buy items such as butter, which has virtually disappeared from ordinary shops.

In East Germany, Communist authorities this summer allowed transfers of West German marks to East German nationals, who receive the proceeds in special coupons for use in designated stores.

In Hungary, the government has started a hard-currency lottery to help pay its 18-billion-dollar foreign debt, the highest per capita in the East bloc.

Sales of lottery tickets were brisk at 10 West German marks (5.5 dollars) apiece. The Oct. 2 draw offered two BMW sedans, a Citroen and a Volkswagen and the equivalent of \$20,000 in colour televisions, video cassette recorders and stereo systems. Normally, Hungarians can be forced to wait six years to buy a Soviet-made automobile.

East European's net debt jumped from \$70 billion dollars in 1985 to \$99 billion at last year's end. The biggest debtors are Poland, owing \$37 billion, Yugoslavia, with debts of \$21 billion, and Hungary.

No official figures ever have been made public on the amount of hard cash held in private accounts in the Soviet bloc. But in non-aligned Yugoslavia, where many people have a foreign exchange bank account, private deposits total \$20 billion, just one billion dollars less than the hard currency debt.

Buyers absorb selling sparked by Koor crisis

Post Economic Staff

The share market was hit yesterday by a wave of sell orders in the blue-chips due to the recent developments regarding Koor, and its repercussions for the economy, the banks and the stock market. Surprisingly, but acting according to economic logic, Bank Hapoalim's pension funds took advantage of the situation and bought large blocks of shares, an action which would not be carried out on normal trading days. Turnover in the two-sided trading session amounted to NIS 4.2 million, 57% of the NIS 7.4m. general turnover in all the free shares.

The mutual funds continued to accumulate money in solid channels but they were not heavily traded in the share market and the tendency was toward selective selling. Bank Discount representatives were also noted among the buyers. The sharp activity in convertible bonds faded out yesterday while the bank shares

registered a turnover of NIS 6.7m. with prices remaining without any significant change.

The two-sided trading index was down by 0.8% and reflected both rises and falls. Active turnovers were registered mainly in Hachshar Hayishuv, which rose 1% on a turnover of NIS 411,000; Clal Israel 10 traded on a turnover of NIS 432,000; Delek, Discount Investments and Clal industries all registered turnovers of close to NIS 300,000. A marked drop was noted in Hassneh. Low turnovers were registered in Elran, Clal Electronics Industry and Hapoalim Investments.

Phoenix 5 shares rose 5.3% after publishing its half-year report. Both the Ayalon warrant and its share continued to slide. Mishal, Magor and Rogovin warrants all shot down. Gibor Sabrina advanced 8.7% while Cables bond was up 8.9% on an initial demand to the



marked value of NIS 714,000. Rises were seen in most of the oil sector prices.

Two companies sent in their half-year reports yesterday: Dafron, which reported a profit of NIS 140,000 and Darad which showed a NIS 350,000 profit. The bourse halted trading in Koor shares until clarifications by the company were forthcoming. Kargal announced that demands for its issues amounted to some NIS 250 million.

No significant change is expected in the next few days and prices will depend on the institutional initiatives of the pension funds and the mutual funds. Activity will be focused mainly on the bond market and the bank shares.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Selected Prices

Name	Price	Turnover	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank of Israel	117.50	453	
Bank Leumi	117.50	503	
Bank Hapoalim	117.50	518	
Bank Discount	117.50	518	
Bank Hapoalim	117.50	518	
Bank Leumi	117.50	503	
Bank of Israel	117.50	453	

Indices

100.02	-0.16 %	79.84	-0.08 %	117.38	-0.04 %
General Share		Two-Sided		General Bond	

Share Movements

69	187 (201)	184
(140)	Unchanged	(109)
Advances	Trading Halt	Declines

Statistics

Stock Indices (Main List)		
General Share (incl. argmt.)	78.77	-0.05
Non-argmt.	78.04	-0.22
Arrangement	107.05	-0.82
Financial Inst.	113.87	-0.08
Insurance	80.38	-0.05
Commerce & Services	69.05	-0.52
Real Estate & Agri.	78.58	-0.05
Industrials	78.07	-0.47
Food & Tobacco	73.98	-1.07
Textiles	52.14	-0.23
Metals	68.38	-0.54
Electronics	98.56	-0.37
Chemicals	101.23	-0.51
Industrial Invest.	83.05	-0.52
Investment Cos.	75.02	-0.97

Stock Indices (Parallel List)

General Index	88.32	-0.85
Commerce & Services	81.32	-1.88
Real Estate	58.08	-0.13
Industrials	62.41	-0.05
Investment Cos.	62.68	-0.04
Oil Exploration		
Index-Linked Bonds	117.38	+0.04
Fully Linked	118.03	+0.59
Partially Linked	118.26	-0.05
Foreign Currency	113.07	-0.02
FC denominated	113.07	-0.02
FC linked	121.58	

Bond Indices

Emek	118	2000	-
Poizat	374	800	-
Gibor Sabrina	2480	250	+8.7
Jerusalem	3220	147	-
WireCable	339	3711	-1.5
Zion Cable	1435	1822	-4.7
Packer Plate 1	80	80	-1.3
Star	278000	25	-
Electra 0.1	1320	270	+8.1
Aryt	13400	28	+3.1
Spectrovision 1	112	182	-0.1
T.A.T. 5	281	1950	-2.1
Y.P. Clal	137	1950	-4.7
Adcor	137	2050	-6.7
Adcor 1	68	3287	+1.5
Agan	1650	6148	-
Alon	178.5	n.l.	n.l.
Gal Indus. 1	178.5	n.l.	n.l.
Fertilizers 0.1	2525	3016	-

Real Estate, Bldg., Agriculture

Al-Rov	325	5446	-
Africa Int. 0.1	32000	31	-
Leumi 1	2800	12	-
Dankner	4410	22	-
Bayada 1	3736	96	-
Leumi 2	25500	221	-
MTM	273	2000	-3.5
Ship, Reservoir	491	700	-3.7
Libanor	63	14014	-
Mechev	2820	71	-0.4
Hadarim Prop.	1000	1000	-0.5

Industrials

Shahar 1	1880	575	-2.5
Tempo 1	22500	46	-1.5
Sumitomo	10000	45	-1.5
Asia	n.l.	n.l.	n.l.
Adcor	n.l.	n.l.	n.l.
Argan	7750	80	-
Delta Gal 0.1	621	1103	-
Gal Indus. 1	1319	254	-2.2
Elran	184	2430	-

Two-Sided Trading

Morning	Afternoon
---------	-----------

Name	Volume	%	Price	Shares	Change
Bank of Israel	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30
Bank Leumi	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30
Bank Hapoalim	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30
Bank Discount	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30
Bank Hapoalim	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30
Bank Leumi	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30
Bank of Israel	5520	2188	-0.30	5520	-0.30

Morning	Afternoon
---------	-----------

Name	Volume	%	Price	Shares	Change
Poizat	278	12500	-0.70	278	-0.70
Can Co. 0.1	2113	725	-	2113	-
Clal Electronics	1701	1200	-0.50	1701	-0.50
Elran	167882	52	-	167882	-
Teva	8842	1011	-0.80	8842	-0.80
Dead Sea	1301	1850	-	1301	-
Petrochem	1064	15781	-	1064	-
AIPI	236478	35	-1.00	236478	-1.00
Clal Industries	122.5	196894	-0.20	122.5	-0.20
Clal Develop.	6034	2482	-1.20	6034	-1.20
Elitran	741	381	-0.50	741	-0.50
Israel Corp.	3637	3637	-	3637	-
Mishal Invest.	35100	10	-	35100	-
Yerm	4218	75	-	4218	-
Plyron	9430	700	-	9430	-
Kardani 1	82	4530	-1.2	82	-1.2

Morning	Afternoon
---------	-----------

15781	-	1067	3000	+0.25
36	-1.00	240082	88	+0.50
196684	-0.80	128	27500	-2.00
2482	-1.20	6034	480	-1.25
381	-0.50	741	500	-0.50
3637	-	3659	1050	-1.00

News in Brief

Haifa beaches reopen

Haifa's three municipal beaches - Carmel, Ramir and Da' - were reopened yesterday morning after tests by the Health Ministry established that the seawater had not been contaminated by a sewage spill on Saturday. The official bathing season ended yesterday, but the municipality will provide reduced lifeguard services at the Bat Galim and Dado beaches throughout the winter.

Yotam Friedler

Druse cross border

Two young Syrian Druse were apprehended by Nature Reserve Authority wardens after crossing the border into Israel last week. The pair told army investigators they had refused to serve in the Syrian army and hoped to find shelter among the Golan Druse. In previous cases of border crossings, Druse have been returned to Syria after investigation.

Suspect foxes

The Nature Reserve Authority, after consultation with the Veterinary Service, will examine whether foxes were present where several cases of rabies were recently discovered, and if necessary the authority will cull the fox population. One of the attractions for foxes is the increase in rubbish dumps around settlements which are not treated as required by local authorities. In Judea and Samaria 178 infected dogs and 11 foxes have been destroyed recently.

Brutality charged

The Southern Command's chief legal officer has decided to charge two reserve officers with brutality following the beating of two Arabs in Rafah last March. The incident was exposed by *Al Hamishmar* at the time. Military investigators reportedly found that the Palestinians had been thrown onto cactus plants after being beaten.

Post Military Reporter

Demjanjuk claim

In advance of the December 5 appeal against the death sentence passed on Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk, defence counsel Yoram Sheftel yesterday submitted a motion to the Supreme Court claiming that important evidence had been suppressed by Israeli investigators. Sheftel maintained that Holocaust survivor Richard Glazier, now living in Switzerland, was pressured in 1986 to withhold information that could have vindicated Demjanjuk. Glazier was not called to testify during the year-long trial.

Ernie Meyer

Wolfson Hospital

Wolfson Hospital in Holon will operate on a reduced Shabbat schedule today due to a civil-defence exercise in which "wounded" will be brought in for "treatment." The emergency room will operate as usual, but all outpatient clinics will be closed, and patients scheduled to be admitted for treatment or surgery today will not be accepted. Staff at other hospitals in the area have been increased. The exercise will begin in the morning and end in the evening.

Judy Siegel

Kampelman denial

WASHINGTON - Max Kampelman, the State Department's counselor and chief arms-control negotiator, yesterday dismissed suggestions that he will succeed Morris Abram as chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. "I'm not a president of any Jewish organization," Kampelman told *The Jerusalem Post* in response to a proposal quietly circulated in recent days by some Jewish leaders.

Kiryat Motzkin MDA

A Magen David Adom station in Kiryat Motzkin, donated by Australian Jews, is to be dedicated today at the corner of Yigal Alon and Hahashmona'im Streets. It has six ambulances, including cardiac-care vehicles, and cost \$750,000.

Judy Siegel

Polio vaccinations reaching 1m.

The official vaccination of adults in schools and work places is to begin at the end of this week. Health Ministry officials yesterday told leaders of tourist groups that "there is absolutely no reason for panic or vaccinations." Nevertheless, because of reports that foreigners are cancelling trips here and many of those already here are worried, any foreign visitor who wants a vaccination can arrange to get it by calling the nearest district health office, or the vaccination headquarters in Jerusalem (247 471).

The officials noted angrily that tourists continue to go to Mexico, India and Egypt, where there are hundreds or thousands of cases of polio each year.

Prof. Avraham Morag of the Hadassah-University Medical Centre in Jerusalem and chairman of the ministry's committee of experts on infectious diseases yesterday reassured pregnant women that the attenuated-virus Sabin vaccine is recognized as "harmless" for pregnant women and their fetuses. However, pregnant women who prefer the Salk vaccine may purchase it at a pharmacy and ask their doctor to inject it.

The Negev district deputy health

SLA kill two Hizbullah gunmen in security zone

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
ROSH HANIKRA - Two gunmen were killed in a clash with South Lebanese Army troops in the central sector of the security zone early yesterday morning.

The gunmen, believed to have been members of the radical Iranian-backed Hizbullah, had planted an explosive device along a road used by SLA troops near Aishiyeh, some 10 kilometres north of the Israeli border.

SLA soldiers on patrol spotted the bomb and were carefully approaching it to neutralize it when the two gunmen opened fire.

One was killed in the ensuing gun battle, during which the charge detonated. The second gunman was shot as he tried to escape. There were no casualties among the SLA troops.

An RPG launcher, hand grenades, Kalashnikovs, ammunition,

PLO fistfight

AMMAN - A fist-fight broke out yesterday at the PLO office here when 50 PLO officers attacked the director of the office and injured three bodyguards, a Palestinian official said. The spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Army, the military wing of the PLO, said office director Samir Khatib suffered facial bruises. His three bodyguards were hospitalized for "minor injuries." Forty officers were retired because they had reached the legal retirement age, the spokesman said. Another 11 had been dismissed for "bad discipline" but had been called back for reserve duty.

Opposition leader freed

ASUNCION - Paraguayan police yesterday released Domingo Laino, the country's best-known opposition leader, after holding him incommunicado for five days, the politician said.

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Municipality clashes with Wakf

By ANDY COURT

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Jerusalem municipality and the Moslem Wakf clashed in court yesterday over a fence erected in the Kidron Valley on the slopes of the Temple Mount.

At its most banal, the case examines whether a fence requires a building permit from the municipality. But property rights, ancient graves, and religious sensitivities are also involved.

In mid-September, the Wakf, which administers the Temple Mount, fenced in the eastern slope of the Temple Mount from Gethsemane towards the Gihon Spring.

The city, claiming that the Wakf had no permit to build the fence, demanded that it be pulled down. The Wakf asked for and received a temporary stay.

The two sides yesterday presented their cases before Judge Yoel Tsur in the Local Affairs Court.

The Wakf was simply enclosing its property with a fence, like any other property owner in Jerusalem who wants to keep trespassers out, said attorney Jamal Abu Toameh.

The municipality's lawyer, Yoram Segev, maintained that the fence required a permit and that the municipality did not accept the Wakf's claim that it owned the land.

Tsur said he would give his decision on Thursday.

AREAS

(Continued from Page One)

Nabius, the al-Amari refugee camp near Ramallah, and Beit Iksa, near Jerusalem. The villages of Beit Rima and Kafir Malek, in the Ramallah area, remained closed off by troops.

In Gaza, two 17-year-olds were shot and wounded yesterday in a clash with a military patrol, local sources said. The IDF spokesman confirmed one injury by a plastic bullet, and said it followed "gatherings" and "disturbances" involving some 50 people.

The curfews clamped on some 300,000 residents were lifted yesterday morning and long lines of cars carried people to work in Israel. However the Shabura refugee camp in Rafah remained under curfew following disturbances on Monday night.

In Jerusalem, a petrol bomb was thrown at a bus on the Shuafat road, but did not ignite. A bus driver and two passengers were lightly injured by shattered window-glass. Another petrol bomb was thrown earlier at a police patrol in the old section of Beit Hanina. Police fired tear gas, and five suspects were arrested.

The police also fired tear gas at a group of women who demonstrated near the Damascus Gate at about 12:30 p.m. The police spokesman said that they threw stones at the police. One woman was arrested.

Less than half-an-hour later, an Egged bus on route 23 was stoned on Salah e-Din Street.

West Bank schools

Leaders of the Histadrut Teachers Union met yesterday with Defence Minister Rabin to ask him to reopen schools in Judea and Samaria. The minister said that the schools were closed because they were hotbeds of disorder, unlike Gaza where even the most radical Moslem elements had agreed not to involve the schools.

officer, Dr. Tzafira Ashkenazi, said yesterday there was no polio epidemic and no cause for panic, even though many local sewage systems are defective.

The Beit Jann baby hospitalized in Haifa's Rambam Medical Centre on suspicion of having polio is now believed to be afflicted with meningitis. She is still in the pediatric intensive-care unit.

The Or Akiva baby who came down with polio six weeks ago is still receiving artificial respiration at Rambam and has not regained use of his limbs.

All Tel Aviv bathing beaches from the Reading power station north will be closed from this morning pending the repair of a breakdown in the sewage system, municipal deputy director-general Meir Doron said yesterday.

Doron also said that frequent daily checks of the city's drinking water have not turned up any polio virus.

Prof. Gedalia Shelef of the Haifa Technion said on Kol Yisrael radio that Israel's sewage system is fit for the Middle Ages and that cholera, dysentery and other infectious diseases could spread like the polio outbreak unless serious efforts are made to renovate it.

food and \$100 in cash were found on the bodies of the terrorists. It is believed that the money was their payment for carrying out the abortive attack.

The patrol was led by an SLA battalion commander, Assad Nasser, whose two brothers were killed while commanding the same battalion.

It was his first taste of action since taking over command. SLA chief Gen. Antoine Lahad had hesitated to appoint Nasser to the job because of the other Nasser deaths. But he was persuaded by Nasser's mother, who insisted that a member of her family should command the SLA battalion in that region.

Meanwhile, news agencies reported that a Hizbullah gunman was killed on Sunday in a clash with militiamen from the rival Amal Shi'ite movement in the Yohmore region of the southern Bekaa Valley. Both sides lay claim to the area.

Triangle clash over demolitions

Jerusalem Post Staff

Four policemen, including the commander of the local police force, and several residents were injured yesterday during disturbances in the Triangle town of Taiba as authorities moved in to destroy illegal buildings. Eleven residents, including two women, were arrested.

The campaign to raze illegal buildings throughout the Arab sector is in line with the recommendations of last year's Markovitch report. Demolition squads were called in to destroy three houses under construction at the entrance to Taiba, following a High Court of Justice ruling that the homes were being erected illegally.

Several dozen youths began hurling stones and using clubs to attack police guarding the workers, injur-

ing the policemen and smashing windows of police vans.

The buildings were being erected by Beduin who had been evacuated from Tel Maltha when the airfields were built in the Negev after Israel's withdrawal from Sinai.

The Interior Ministry stated that the homes were being built on agricultural land and that the demolition orders had been issued in the initial stages of construction and before being inhabited, as required by law.

The ministry officials had consulted with Premier and Acting Interior Minister Shamir and with Minister Arens before carrying out the demolition orders.

A police spokeswoman noted that no action was taken until the builders had had recourse to all legal avenues to prevent demolition.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
National Polio Immunization Commission

To All Citizens

We are now in the third day of the national polio immunization campaign. There is still plenty of time in which to be immunized. So far, we have immunized most of the babies and children.

It was decided to start the campaign immediately after the decision to immunize was taken. We therefore had to organize in 24 hours this countrywide campaign, involving more than 1,000 tipat halav clinics, and thousands of educational institutions. Problems which have arisen at some immunization points (which were to be expected under the circumstances) have been dealt with promptly, and the campaign has been running smoothly since yesterday.

We are pleased that the public has responded well to the appeal to come for immunization. It is essential that members of the public who have not yet responded understand how important this is, and present themselves for immunization.

I appeal to everyone to show patience. The Ministry of Health has adequate supplies of vaccine, to treat everyone up to the age of 40.

Ministry experts have stated that adequate protection will be provided, if immunization is received at any time during the three weeks of the campaign, and I appeal to the public to act in accordance with the Ministry's instructions. This will ensure the smooth running of the campaign.

Regarding the sanitation shortcomings: Ministry of Health experts are continuing to check sewerage systems around the country. The results obtained so far are not encouraging. It must be said that the Ministry has been issuing warnings about this situation for many years, and its effect is now evident. The public sanitation installations in many settlements are in a state demanding immediate, comprehensive overhaul. The Ministry of Health, being responsible for public health, is doing everything possible to get action from the parties involved - government ministries and local government authorities. Immediate action must be taken to correct the shortcomings uncovered in recent years.

We shall not relax our efforts, until this situation is rectified. Particularly at the present time, please be conscientious with regard to personal and environmental hygiene. Notify the local authority about all sanitation problems in your residential area.

I wish to make it completely clear that, according to all tests made, Israel's drinking water is not contaminated.

My thanks to all health establishment personnel, who are working day and night to make this campaign a success. My thanks also to all local authorities and their staff, for the efforts they are putting into this campaign.

And my thanks to the public for their cooperation.

Shoshana Arbel-Almosino
Minister of Health

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON POLIO

- Why is it unnecessary to immunize the over-forties?**
During the forties and fifties, there were polio epidemics throughout the world. There were cases in which the disease caused death or paralysis, but the main effect was to expose the entire population to the virus, without producing any symptoms of the disease. Such exposure, irrespective of the strain of the virus involved, provides lifelong immunity to everyone over 40, and there is thus no need to immunize people of 40 or over.
- Can pregnant women be immunized?**
There is no reason not to immunize pregnant women with the weakened "Sabin" vaccine.
- What is the position of new immigrants who have never been immunized?**
In the past, polio has affected the whole world, so that people aged over 40, coming from almost any country, have protection against polio. Those under 40 will receive at least one vaccine portion, as everyone else in the country. Those who have never been immunized in the past, should apply to the doctor at the area Ministry of Health office.
- Who should seek the advice of his doctor, before being inoculated?**
Those with a sensitivity to injections, such as hemophiliacs, those suffering from malignant diseases, and people with transplants. Such people should apply to the doctor treating them. So that the type of vaccine suitable for them may be determined, they must bring a letter from their doctor, giving an exact diagnosis of their disease and the type of treatment being given, when coming for immunization.
- What steps should be taken by those going abroad, and tourists arriving in Israel?**
A person going abroad should be immunized before leaving, or on his return to this country. In principle, there is no reason to avoid immunization against polio, in addition to immunization already received. Tourists arriving in Israel should act in accordance with the instructions issued by the authorities in their country of origin.

IMPORTANT!

The tipat halav clinics and immunization stations at the schools receive quantities of vaccine, sufficient for one day. The vaccine has to be stored under refrigeration, to ensure its quality and safety. For this reason, quantities for one day only are released to the immunization points. If you arrive for immunization, after the day's quota has been used, you can obtain immunization, the next day. We wish to stress: the experts have stated that you will be in no danger, if you obtain immunization at any time during the three weeks of the campaign. The public is asked to bear the above in mind. Your cooperation with the personnel involved will help make the immunization campaign a success.

Inoculations - Who, How and Where

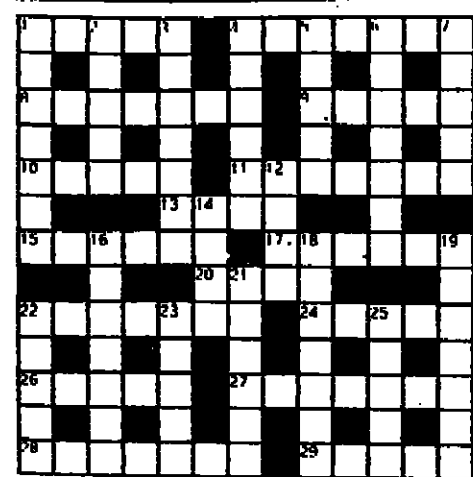
Immunization continues today at tipat halav clinics of babies and infants, and we commence the immunization of children at educational institutions, starting with day-care centres, kindergartens and schools. Private kindergartens should contact the local tipat halav, to arrange a time. Plants and institutions are asked to apply to the area office of the Ministry of Health, in order to make arrangements for the immunization of employees, at their place of work.

The immunization of adults up to age 40 will start later this week, when the immunization of those attending educational institutions is completed. A detailed notice giving particulars of the places and times of immunization will be issued by local authorities.

Additional questions about polio may be addressed BY PHONE to area Ministry of Health offices:

AREA	ADDRESS	AREA DOCTOR	PHONE
Jerusalem	36 Rehov Yefo, Jerusalem	Dr. A. Lavental	02-581211
Tel Aviv	14 Rehov Herta's, Tel Aviv	Dr. V. Adler	03-5611510
Haifa	15 Rehov Haperson, Haifa	Dr. R. Sharon	04-512996
Hadera	Simat Paltin, Hadera	Dr. H. Hershkovitz	06-575021
Nazareth	Rehov 904, Nazareth	Dr. H. Ca'arani	06-520114
Alula	Sderot Arlosoroff, Alula	Dr. Hershkovitz	06-562015
Tiberias	Rehov Haperson, Tiberias	Dr. A. Levi	06-791510
Safed	Rehov Haperson, Safed	Dr. A. Levi	06-791510
Acre	17 Rehov David Nof, Acre	Dr. A. Levi	06-791510
Ramla	3 Rehov David, Ramla	Dr. S. Shihor	04-515901
Netanya	38 Rehov Herzliya, Netanya	Dr. M. Egoz	06-521268
Petah Tikva	31 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Petah Tikva	Dr. R. Hymov	03-535952
Rohovot	20 Rehov Rehovot, Rehovot	Dr. D. Feldman	03-616021
Bene Shimon	Reh. Haperson, Bene Shimon	Dr. D. Levi	05-425994
Ashdod	26 Rehov Haperson, Ashdod	Dr. A. Balmiker	057-411441
Ashkelon	Ashkelon Hospital	Dr. S. Shihor	057-33771
		Dr. S. Shihor	051-45555

Immunization WILL NOT BE GIVEN at area Ministry of Health offices but at tipat halav clinics. Pupils and adults are being immunized at schools.



QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Spot (5)
- Confession (7)
- Modernized (7)
- Fr. composer (5)
- Singer (5)
- Wrecker (7)
- Employed (4)
- French port (6)
- Coke (6)
- Rush (4)
- Pope (7)
- Liquid (8)
- Richman (8)
- Rival (7)
- Contender (7)
- Wants (5)

DOWN

- Wrecker (7)
- Duck (5)
- Sauce (7)
- Walk unsteadily (6)
- Sink (5)
- Cough sweet (7)
- Woodland glade (5)
- Burder (4)
- Villain (4)
- Elevate (7)
- Postpone (7)
- Vain (7)
- Result (6)
- Photograph (3-2)
- Just (5)
- Representation (5)

Yesterday's solution on page 5